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TRADE EMBARGO IS STRESSED AS CHECK UPON WAR

Urged at Williamstown as
Logical Step to Back
Kellogg Treaty

ESTABLISHED POLICY TO HALT AGGRESSOR

Plan Is Opposed as 'Leap in
Dark'—Loans to Belligerents Also Banned

By J. ROSCOE DRUMMOND

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—The Institute of Politics, focusing its attention upon the problems of disarmament, listened to the plan that the Pact of Paris should be carried one step farther and that the nations of the world, having renounced war, should now renounce support of war.

To achieve this end it was advocated that the United States should withhold both munitions and money from any nation or nations resorting to arms—a proposition which stirred widespread interest and some diversity of opinion, not only among the members of the Institute, but also among the members of the audience.

Willis J. Abbot, contributing editor and member of the editorial board of The Christian Science Monitor, in advocating the policy that the world powers which have given their oath to renounce war as an instrument of national policy are equally bound to refuse to aid or abet a nation or nations resorting to war, argued that such a policy was both a moral responsibility and a practical opportunity growing out of the Briand-Kellogg treaty.

To curb war at last

Mr. Abbot contended that such a policy would tend to put serious difficulties in the way of any nation undertaking war because few countries if any, would ever be in a position to carry on a war without obtaining their weapons and credits from nations at peace. He believed also that this policy would serve to choke war at its inception by depriving it of its fuel, namely, money and munitions.

The specific proposition which engrossed the attention of the institute's authorities on disarmament and related questions was presented in the form of the following resolution which has recently been the subject of considerable discussion in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor:

1. It shall be the declared policy of the United States to withhold exportation of armaments and munitions of war to any belligerent and such exportation shall be unlawful unless Congress shall provide otherwise.

2. It shall be similarly unlawful to make loans to any belligerent nation without the consent of Congress.

Two speakers, Philip Marshall Brown, professor of international law at Princeton University, and

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**Cotton Workers
in England Won't
Debate Wage Cut**

By CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MANCHESTER, Eng.—The Operative Spinners' Amalgamation has forbidden its executive council to reopen negotiations with the master spinners on the question of lower wages.

The decision was arrived at here at a representative meeting held to receive reports of voting by the branches on the question of whether the council should be given authority to negotiate settlement of the cotton dispute on the best possible terms.

The announcement at the close of the meeting, which lasted only a quarter of an hour, came as a surprise, for it was already known that the Oldham and Bolton districts had voted heavily against the idea of a wage cut as a basis of negotiation, and the combined strength of these two districts was sufficient to predetermine the policy of the amalgamation.

The stoppage has now entered its second week with no prospects of peace in sight. Workers are manufacturing branch of the industry adhere to their demand for arbitration, which the employers continue to refuse.

The longest stoppage in the cotton trade took place in 1893, when the mills lay idle for 20 weeks, after which work was resumed on a compromised reduced wage rate of 2.91 instead of 5 per cent.

LONDON—Lord Derby, according to an unofficial report, may be invited to act as mediator in the cotton dispute. He has the confidence of both employers and workers. According to the Daily Express the stoppage which has now lasted a week, made idle 350,000 workers; 125,000 mills; 60,000 spindles, and 550,000 looms costing £2,065,000 in lost wages.

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New Steps Taken in Move for Naval Disarmament

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON—American conversations on naval disarmament were taken when Ambassador Dawes and Prime Minister MacDonald conferred at 10 Downing Street again Aug. 6. During the morning the Premier had a talk with A. P. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty. He also received Lord Thomson, Minister for Air.

'Admen' to Add New Teeth to Pact of Paris

World Convention in Berlin
Expected to Indorse Economic Pressure Plan

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Business men of the world having decided at the recent congress of the International Chamber of Commerce in Amsterdam to exercise "economic pressure" against any nation violating the Kellogg pact, or refusing to submit any dispute to arbitration before resorting to war, are to be reinforced, it is understood, by the International Advertising Association at the convention to be held in Berlin from Aug. 10 to Aug. 15.

Herbert S. Houston, New York publisher, with John H. Fahy of Boston, drafted the resolution for peace and world progress—the "economic pressure" measure—aboard the S. S. Statendam, and secured its unanimous adoption by the American delegation of 150 headed by Thomas W. Lamont.

Later he saw it indorsed by the biggest trade and commercial organization in the world at Amsterdam after it had run the gamut of criticism by the 25 members of the resolutions committee of the congress, one negative vote of which would have been sufficient to prevent its passage. He now has gone to Berlin with the document which he expects will be confirmed by the leaders in the world of publicity, art and printed word.

Had His Start 14 Years Ago

"Please make it clear," said Mr. Houston to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "that the resolution on 'Peace and World Progress' has twice been approved by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and that its acceptance by European business men is significant of their desire for world peace. It affords an effectual implementation of the Kellogg pact."

"Fourteen years ago the Chamber of Commerce of the United States declared 'that the United States should take the initiative in joining with other nations in agreeing to economic pressure to bear upon any nation or nations which resort to military measures without submitting their differences to an international court, or a council of conciliation, and then awaiting the decisions of the court or the recommendations of the council as circumstances make the most appropriate.'"

"The committee drafting this resolution was composed of Edward A. Filene of Boston, chairman; Philip H. Gadsden of Philadelphia, Edward H. Gadsden of St. Louis, Herbert A. Mel-

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FIRE 19 GUNS, OR 21? CAPTAIN: 'FIRE NONE'

DANZIG, Danzig Free State (AP)—A question of international etiquette over the rank of the President of Danzig Free State is puzzling diplomats of three nations.

When a squadron of Italian warships notified Dr. Heinrich Sahn, President of Danzig, that a salute of 21 guns, befitting the head of a state, would be fired in his honor on coming into the roads, Mr. Strasburger, Polish Consul-General, protested to Count Gravina, Commissioner for the League of Nations. Mr. Strasburger maintained that Dr. Sahn is the head of a state but merely takes the rank of Prime Minister, and is entitled only to the 19 guns salute.

The Danzig authorities, Italian, Polish and League representatives argued vainly until the commander entered the harbor without saluting anyone.

World Scouts' Games Outdo Circus; Visitors Squelch in Mud at Jamboree

By R. MAILLARD STEAD

BIRKENHEAD, Eng.—Jim Metzler of Newcastle, Pa., in camp with Troop 19 of the United States contingent of Boy Scouts, was the first person to solve the great mud problem here at the world jamboree.

While transport lorries were throwing inky cascades from rear wheels without boding an inch, and while Scouts and visitors alike were describing violent solutions on the surface with rapidly developing shoe-sneaking propensities under the influence of the belated sunshine, Jim strode blithely down the road to his encampment with his feet attached by ingenious laces to two inverted biscuits. Behind him moved a small cosmopolitan procession of keenly interested Scouts and, as news travels rapidly in places like this, it may be assumed the invention soon will be in general use if the necessity persists.

Scouts have become so accustomed to squelching around that they are not bothering in the slightest, but the

Five-Year Halt in Naval Program Is Under Consideration in Tokyo

Navy Office Said to Be Planning Postponement of Work
on All Capital Ships, Provided Anglo-American
Agreement Is Reached

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO—It is learned that the Navy Office is now considering the advisability of postponing construction of all capital ships for a five-year period beginning 1931.

The action is dependent upon the outcome of the Hoover-MacDonald conversations.

The move for naval reduction in Tokyo adds impetus to the Anglo-American joint démarche made simultaneously with the proclamation of the Kellogg peace pact.

President Hoover, on July 23, the day before the formal inauguration of the pact, set the reduction forces in motion by the announcement that the United States had the largest military program of any nation on earth at a time when there was least danger to it and that a commission should be set up to consider the program for the next four years with a view to retrenchment.

The following day, as the representatives of 48 nations were assembled in the East Room of the White House for the promulgation of the treaty, came news of a statement by the British Premier of postponement of the naval building program in re-

gard to work on two cruisers, two submarines, a submarine depot ship and other dockyard activities. The Premier also intimated acceptance of the doctrine of parity and the intention of visiting the United States for personal discussion with President Hoover, possibly during October.

President Hoover replied immediately. "Mr. MacDonald has indicated the good will and positive intention of the British Government by suspension of construction of certain portions of this year's British naval program. It is the desire of the United States to show equal good will in our approach to the problem."

Thereupon he announced postponement of the laying of the keels of three cruisers of the present year's construction program, until there should be an opportunity for considering their effect on the expected agreement for parity with the British Government.

Hints of a similar move toward disarmament on the part of Japan have since then come from Tokyo, and present dispatches would indicate that such a movement is now taking definite shape.

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HOOVER TO ASK \$5,000,000 FUND TO AID PRISONS

Adopts Program Offered by
New Superintendent to
Relieve Overcrowding

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Adequate appropriations to remedy the overcrowded conditions in federal prisons will be asked by the Administration from the next session of Congress, it was stated by President Hoover, who after extensive conversations with William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, over prison conditions leading to the recent outbreak at Leavenworth, feels that improvement of federal prison accommodations cannot be longer delayed.

This explaining the urgency of the situation, President Hoover pointed out that Leavenworth penitentiary is crowded 87 per cent over its normal capacity, and the Federal prison at Atlanta is crowded 120 per cent over the number of inmates it should house. The President has adopted the recommendations of Sanford Bates, Federal Superintendent of Prisons, for a program of new building and remodeling in federal penal institutions which will necessitate an appropriation of about \$5,000,000 by Congress.

This program, which President Hoover believes must be got under way at the earliest possible date, contemplates the building of a new prison somewhere in the northeast states and extensive additions to relieve overcrowding in the old prisons.

The President stated that overcrowding was the direct cause of the recent convict outbreak at Leavenworth.

This overcrowding of practically all federal prisons is due to an increase in crime, the President stated. He said that 33 per cent of the inmates at Leavenworth and Atlanta penitentiaries are serving sentence for violation of the narcotics act, 14 per cent for prohibition violations, and the remainder for other forms of law breaking.

These figures as given out by President Hoover controvert the frequent assertion that the federal prisons are overcrowded mainly because of the increase in violations of the prohibition law.

Congress will also be asked to approve the recommendation of Mr. Bates for an increase in the number of probation officers. There is at present no adequate staff to care for increased probationers, and the result is to hamper this very important branch of federal penal work, according to the President.

**Survey Shows Overcrowding
as High as 121 Per Cent**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The excess prison population in 22 of the largest penal institutions in the United States ranges from 27 per cent to 121 per cent, according to a survey just made by the world. It declares that 15 of these prisons are "dangerously overcrowded."

The prisons in which the survey was made are:

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Royalist Leads in Athens Vote on Mayoralty

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS—Returns from all except three sections give the Royalist candidate, Spiros Mercouris, lead for the Athens Mayoralty by a small majority which his supporters say cannot be affected by the final count.

The municipal elections were held in an atmosphere of complete calm throughout the country. No bitterness is felt in Republican ranks at Mr. Mercouris's success. This is ascribed both to statement of party strife and to the attractive qualities of the new Mayor who in the past as Mayor has given proof of his tact and capacity.

Andrew Michalakopoulos, Foreign Minister, replying to press inquiries, declared no political significance is given to the elections and Premier Venizelos has already declared if people voted for Mr. Mercouris he will gladly co-operate with him. Mr. Mercouris added that he had elaborated a complete program of construction for Athens.

**TURTLE ISLAND PACT
SENT TO BRITISH**

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Draft of a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, acknowledging American sovereignty over the Turtle Island Archipelago off British North Borneo has been sent by the State Department to London for approval by the British Foreign Office.

Area That Germany Seeks to Have Freed

Map Shows the Original Three Zones of Allied Occupation of the Rhineland, Provided for in the Versailles Treaty. First Zone (and Most Northerly), Giving the Allies Control of the Cologne Bridgehead, Was Vacated in 1925. Second Zone, Giving Control of Cologne With Its Bridges, Is Nominally to Be Held for a Ten-Year Period, Ending January, 1930. The Third Zone, Based on Mainz, Is Similarly Held for a 15-Year Period, Being Due for Evacuation January, 1935. At First the Belgians Were Around Krefeld, Northwest of Düsseldorf, the British at Cologne, the Americans at Coblenz and the French at Bonn, South of Cologne, and in the South and West. In 1923 the Americans Evacuated Coblenz and Were Replaced There by the French. When the First Zone Was Evacuated in 1925, the Belgians Moved to Aix-la-Chapelle, the British to Wiesbaden, the French, With Headquarters at Mainz, Remaining in Possession of the Larger Share of the Territory. Dotted Sections of the Map Include the Ruhr and Other Small Areas Occupied Since 1922 and Now Liberated. Darkened Section Indicates the Saar Territory, Now Controlled by the League of Nations Pending the Plebiscite to Be Held in 1935.

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Young plan will be accepted with slight modifications. For the government's concern to turn down the report of the experts would not only be a serious blow to the economic recovery of Europe, but would have far-reaching reactions on the policy enunciated at Locarno and the work of this League of Nations.

Agreement is Essential
It is essential that an agreement should be reached before the Assembly of the League meets in September, so that ground may be cleared for a further step toward disarmament by the removal of allied troops from the Rhineland. Little can be done to remove armaments until the outstanding cause of friction between Germany and France is removed.

But a decision to evacuate the Rhineland can be reached only if the conference comes to an agreement on the Young plan, and it must be said that for the moment prospects for an agreement do not appear as bright as they might. The British, French and Germans seem determined to uphold their respective positions. The Young plan, for example, declares that the British should be paid the existing percentages of payment, which in his view would be violated if the experts' scheme were accepted. The French, on the other hand, insists that Germany should be able to pay more than one-third her annuities. This one-third is not to be subject to postponement, and of this France is to obtain 100 percent gold marks out of a total of \$100,000,000, enough in fact to guarantee payment of her debts.

Moreover, this nonnegotiable part of the annuities gives the right to France to mobilize the capital which this annual minimum payment would require, and if France were able to do this, other countries would have to stand a loss if German reparations were scaled down. If Germany pays her full annuities, all will go well. It is not Mr. Snowden's view, however, to leave events to chance. There is a strong possibility of a very stiff contest on this issue.

Rhine Evacuation Necessary

Why, after all, argues Mr. Snowden, should Great Britain, which has already made such sacrifices and is paying her debts, give this big advantage to France? The answer is, to get France out of the Rhineland, which would give all Europe a still greater advantage. Meanwhile the Germans, although ready to accept the Young plan, will do so only on the condition of total evacuation of the Rhineland, with no commission to control the demilitarized area after 1935.

The French, therefore, find themselves faced with conflicting views of criticism from Great Britain and Germany, and for the moment they also are not in a conciliatory mood. Other conferences have overcome worse difficulties, and if there is news of a threatened collapse, it should not be taken too seriously. It is so obviously to the advantage of all governments concerned to reach a settlement that probabilities are against a breakdown. It should be remembered, also, that although the United States is not officially represented in the conference, Edwin Wilson, a highly trained observer and statesman, is present closely with Europe, and a great deal to gain by not behaving in a way that would antagonize America.

Division of Reparations Should Not Delay Rhine Evacuation, Germans Say

BERLIN.—While there still is much uncertainty here as to the exact method of procedure at the Hague conference, there is a feeling that with a little good will and diplomatic skill the conference should be brought to a successful ending, producing a result acceptable to the Parisian in question.

The route to be followed by the Reich's delegation is clear and simple. Wilhelmstrasse have no point of view but it is to endeavor to obtain speedy unconditional evacuation of the Rhineland and the Saar district and to prevent formation of a Rhineland control commission. So far as the Reich is concerned, it is said to be in a position to participate in the conference with much confidence, because its demands are within reasonable limits.

All that is needed, the Germans say, is an interpretation of the Treaty of Versailles more suitable to the greater desire prevailing in Europe for reconciliation, and corresponding more to the Reich's fulfillment of the reparations obligations.

Paper Clites Danger

Interest here centers on what England will do. It is generally held that the first half of the conference will consist of a tug of war between Great Britain and France. The Germans, however, display little interest in the distribution of reparations proceeds.

Versailles sees a danger in changing the quota because, as the paper writes, if one section of the Young plan is altered, other sections may be changed, too, and that would lead to great difficulties. Speedy evacuation of the Rhineland, it is held here, should not be held up by a disagreement over distribution of the reparations. Nor should it be made dependent on the willingness of the international money market to commercialize part of the German reparations debt. Germany's willingness to fulfill the Young plan should suffice, it is said.

The young German democracy has been struggling hard for a policy of rapprochement and policy of peaceful fulfillment of the reparations obligations, despite violent opposition from some nationalist quarters, the Berliner Tageblatt writes.

The attitude of France toward the Reich in the past years often has placed heavy obstacles in the path of the German Republic. "Now

France has an opportunity to strengthen it by agreeing to a more lenient interpretation of the Treaty of Versailles."

Allies' Release of Rhine Held Essential to Peace. Expected in September

By SISLEY HIDDLESTON

Special New Monitor Bureau

PARIS.—Germany demands that the allied troops which have occupied the Rhineland for 15 years shall now be withdrawn, and although there is still resistance to this concession in some quarters, there is a general feeling that it is impossible to maintain alien troops on German soil much longer. It was understood that, when there was a reparations settlement, the Allies—that is to say, France, Belgium and Great Britain—should withdraw their armies, subject to the proposed establishment of a supervisory committee. This settlement has been virtually achieved by the Young report, and there seems no valid pretext for a prolongation of the allied "watch on the Rhine." Indeed, the Young report, which comes up for discussion by the powers at the Hague conference on Aug. 6, contemplates an early withdrawal, since it fails to make provision for the payment by Germany of the upkeep of occupying armies beyond next September.

Army of Occupation

The actual number of allied troops in the Rhineland varies from month to month. In round figures it is apportioned as follows:

French 45,000
Belgian 10,000
British 5,000

Total (roughly) 60,000

Mr. Snowden estimates the figures slightly higher.

This is a considerable reduction on the number in the earlier years when American soldiers were also in occupation. Then Germany had to support some 100,000 foreign soldiers. There has been a progressive reduction. The British, who have always regarded their occupation as little more than nominal, have kept roughly the same number of effectives. But the French have dropped from 96,000 to fewer than 50,000. They point out that before the war the Germans themselves kept the same number of men in these districts, which are now, so far as the Germans are concerned, "demilitarized." But this argument seems to miss the point; it is not so much the number of troops as their nationality to which the Germans naturally object.

Strictly, of course, the Allies may pretend that they are entitled to stay in the Rhine. Germany signed the Versailles Treaty which contains a number of articles—from 428 to 432—which give the Allies the power to occupy the west bank of the Rhine for a period of 15 years. The 15 years were to count from the coming into force of the Versailles Treaty—namely, Jan. 10, 1920.

Rhine Frontier Question

At one time it was freely argued in France that the 15 years should not begin to count until Germany had begun to fulfill all the conditions of the treaty, and should not come to an end until every possible guarantee had been given. There is no doubt that, availing themselves of ambiguous clauses, certain Frenchmen would have endeavored to occupy the Rhineland in perpetuity.

Indeed, that was the idea which animated the French military men who called for the detachment of Rhineland from Germany. Marshal Foch urged in his famous memorandum—as recorded by André Tardieu in his authoritative book on the peace-making—that for strategic purposes the frontiers of Germany should not extend beyond the Rhine. That has been the traditional diplomacy of France from the days of Richelieu, but nobody ventured to assert that the Rhineland is non-German and the peace-makers could not agree to any proposal which would tend to separate the Rhineland from the rest of Germany.

The period of 15 years which was agreed to was a compromise. There was something to be said for retaining possession of the bridgeheads of the Rhine until such time as it was clearly seen that Germany could not resume the offensive and was prepared to execute the conditions of peace. But certainly the British would not agree to such a compromise.

They made provision for evacuation in successive stages. At the end of five years the Cologne bridgehead and the territory attaching to it should be evacuated. At the end of 10 years the bridgehead of Coblenz and the zone commanded by it should be evacuated. Finally, at the end of 15 years, the bridgehead of Mainz and the bridgehead of Kehl, and the rest of the German territories, should also be evacuated.

Evacuation of Cologne Zone

Owing to difficulties which arose in the execution of the treaty, the evacuation of the Cologne zone was delayed for a year. Instead of leaving at the beginning of 1925, the allies left at the beginning of 1926. The second zone—of Coblenz—should normally be evacuated by January next year. Thus there would remain only the third zone—that of Mainz—which the allies would, in certain circumstances, be entitled to hold for another five years.

It should be recalled that the United States, which at first co-operated in this occupation with about 17,000 men, reduced its effectiveness by half from 1921 to 1923. At one moment the American contingent diminished to 7,500 men. Their position was peculiar, since the United States had ratified neither the Versailles Treaty nor the Rhineland High Commission. The ordinances of the High Commission were sent to the Commander-in-Chief of the American Army, who in turn issued them in his territory under the name of American army orders. As the American troops were gradually withdrawn, they were replaced by French units, which were courteously put under the command of General Allen. By February, 1923, the American army was completely withdrawn, and its place was taken by the French.

Conditions Attached

Several conditions were attached to the occupation by the treaty. Occupation was defined as a guarantee of the execution by Germany of the treaty terms as its sole purpose. In the second place, the quinquennial evacuations were to be effected if Germany faithfully observed the treaty; and the withdrawal of the Cologne troops indicated that in the opinion of the allies Germany has faithfully observed the treaty. But it was also laid down that if the guarantees against aggression were not considered sufficient by the allies, the evacuation could be postponed after 1935; it would be difficult to pretend that, with the Locarno pact and the Kellogg pact which everybody has accepted, and the proper observance by Germany of the conditions of the treaty, such reasonable guarantees have not been furnished.

Article 421 declares that if before the expiration of the 15 years, Germany satisfies its engagements, the occupational troops will be immediately withdrawn. This plainly states that the period of 15 years is a maximum and not a minimum. Evacuation is specifically promised. It may be said that Germany has not satisfied its engagements, for it must go on paying reparations for nearly 60 years. This contention is not sound. It would be a maximum question of Germany's completion of payments in 15 years. The period of occupation therefore bears no relation to the completion of German payments.

Provides for Reoccupation

Any ordinary reading of the treaty would show that what was intended was the fulfillment of such engagements as were spread over a long period of time. Article 430 states that, if after the withdrawal of allied troops, Germany refuses to carry out its reparations obligations, then the Rhineland may be reoccupied. Obviously there cannot be reoccupation until after evacuation; and if reoccupation is the result of Germany's refusal to fulfill its reparations obligations, the treaty provides that the evacuation must have taken place before the completion of reparations obligations. Thus it seems indisputable that the period of occupation in no way corresponds to the period of reparations payments.

The French are prepared to evacuate "prematurely," for a price. They point out that in the Geneva resolution of September last they made it a condition that there should be established a supervisory commission "of conciliation." The Germans see no reason why they should pay such a price. Clauses of the treaty provide for the continued fulfillment of the whole of the treaty, and in particular for the demilitarization of the Rhineland zones. If Germany deliberately breaks the treaty, it will be committing a hostile act. With the League of Nations in existence, with a whole series of international agreements for the preservation of peace, why should it be assumed that Germany, 10 years after the war, stands in need of special supervision? In any event, the proposed commission should cease its functions in 1935.

Period Purely Arbitrary

But the legal aspect of this question is really beside the mark. The peace makers said 15 years. The period is purely arbitrary, and now that the passions of 1919 have disappeared, it is necessary to look at the problem with fresh eyes. Civilized nations do not occupy the territories of other civilized nations with which they are at peace. A few years might have been deemed defensible, but it is quite indefensible to maintain troops on German soil today. There is no natural right to treat Germany in any exceptional way, and if the nations are sincere in their professions of friendship, it is high time that the anomaly of the occupation should cease. When Germany was admitted to the League of Nations, it was generally agreed that the time limit to exceptional treatment had been reached.

This is a moral issue. Either one believes in international friendships as the surest guarantee of peace; or one believes that the unfriendly and, in modern times, unprecedented

UNION AND EMPLOYERS MAY SETTLE DISPUTE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—A move for conciliation between the New York Building Trades Council and the Building Trades Employers' Association to avert a strike by 60,000 union workers in the building industry has been launched here. It follows the threat of the Council to call out its members on all construction work, as a result of the abrogation of the five-day week and 10 per cent wage rise agreement by the employers.

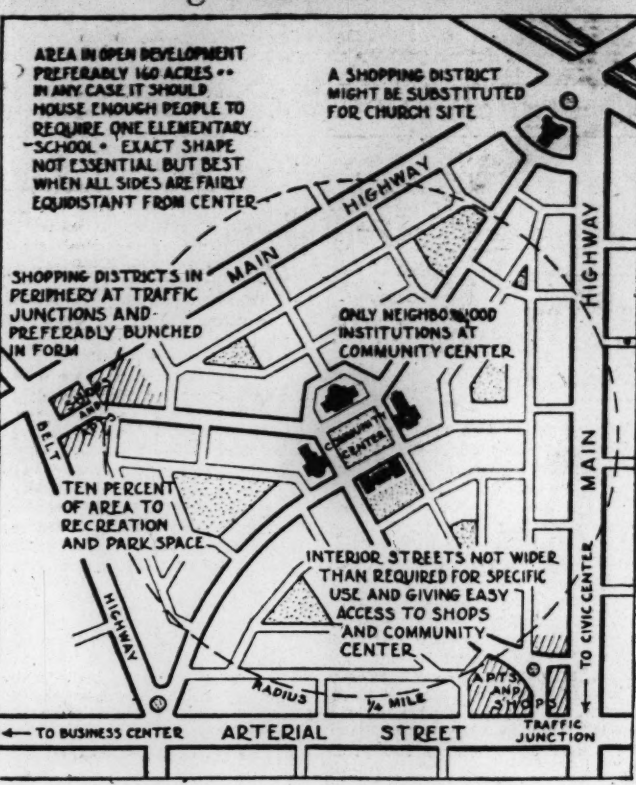
Justice Thomas C. Crain of the New York State Supreme Court, has offered to try to bring the council and the employers together, and has suggested that a board of arbitration be set up to settle differences between workers and employers. Representatives of the workers and the employers, following an informal conference, expressed hope that the show week and higher pay agreements, might be salvaged without a strike.

UNIVERSITY CONGRESS WILL MEET IN HAVANA

HAVANA (AP).—Delegates of 60 or more universities from all parts of the world will attend the international congress of universities to be held here in February, 1930, the organizing committee of the University of Havana has announced.

Encouraging reports have been received from leading universities of the world in response to Cuba's invitations. The congress will deal with teaching methods of the type of individuals which the average professor meets in his work.

How a Neighborhood Unit Would Look



This Regional Plan, Recommended for American Cities, is Designed to Contribute to the Main Highways, and to Establish a Convenient Center for Community Enterprises.

CELLULAR CITY OFFERED AS PLAN TO CURB TRAFFIC

New York Regional Report Advocates Creation of Neighborhood Units

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—So far-reaching are the effects of motor transport that the American people must build "cellular cities" to meet problems that arise in this automobile age, according to a survey by Clarence Arthur Perry of the Russell Sage Foundation, just made public by the Regional Plan of New York and Its Environs. It took five years to make the study. Mr. Perry holds that scientific planning of neighborhood units and close co-operation between municipalities and real estate developers are necessary to accommodate the ever-increasing motorization of transport. He holds that "shortcomings of neighborhoods already built cannot be remedied, even though they can sometimes be alleviated." This, he continues, makes it necessary that in planning cities or centers, conditions due to the growth of motor travel must be studied, and precautions taken to retain the blessings of the automobile and to reduce its menace.

Since residential protection cannot be had by following the present practice of first apportioning areas to streets for business and residential traffic, Mr. Perry continued, "it is plain that arterial highways must run in every direction and turn the street system into a network, and that residential life must occupy the interstitial spaces. We are going to live in cells, and the cellular city is the inevitable product of an automobile age."

The survey then takes up the questions of the size of these cells, of what besides dwellings, they shall contain, and the general pattern to be followed.

"In a well planned city," Dr. Perry declares, "no resident would have to travel more than half a mile to reach a business district well provided with shops. It is not proposed to exclude motor vehicles from the residential areas, and a city ought to be so planned that every automobilist would have easy access to boulevards, but would be compelled to drive cau-

tiously in residential districts. Highway specialization should benefit the pedestrian and resident as well as the motorist and truckman."

Common in the Center

The plan suggests that communities should be laid out to provide sufficient housing space for a population large enough to require one elementary school. The ideal unit, Mr. Perry holds, would be one with a diameter of half a mile, or a tract of about 160 acres. Near the center of the tract there should be a common, with the surrounding plots reserved for schools, churches, library and recreation. Scattered through the unit there should be places for parks and playgrounds. Shopping centers should be located for the convenience of homes, rather than homes built in places most convenient to shops. The major highways should touch, but not bisect, the neighborhood group.

Added to the elements of safety and convenience afforded by this plan, Mr. Perry says, are those of economy, beauty and social unity. As the width of streets would be determined solely by traffic requirements and the interior streets would not be heavily traveled, the space saved could be utilized for parks or additional building lots, and the subdivision with a tract of 160 acres could save as much as \$400,000 by judicial planning.

With shops and garages segregated in certain sections of the unit, Mr. Perry declares, comes greater opportunity for beauty. It is easier, too, he says, in such a unit to protect the character of the community and to foster a cultural unity.

Thus, while the rapidly expanding arterial street system is cutting communities into cells through the exigency of traffic requirements, it is also providing greater possibilities for community planning, according to Mr. Perry.

Planning of narrower streets within the community, however, presents a real problem in many municipalities, Mr. Perry continues, as ordinances usually require streets to be a minimum of 50 feet in width. He believes that in view of the new light thrown on the situation by the unit plan, municipalities should co-operate with real estate developers and allow judicious modification of these requirements.

Set Pattern Avoided

The report does not offer the plan as a set pattern for standardization of communities, but as a general scheme of arrangement which embodies certain features believed to be

sound. At the same time, it leaves much to the taste of the planner and the particular requirements of the center. The report specifies the features of "the neighborhood unit principle" as follows:

"1. Size. A residential unit development should provide housing for that population for which one elementary school is ordinarily required. Its actual area depending upon population density.

"2. Boundaries. The unit should be bounded on all sides by arterial streets, sufficiently wide to facilitate its by-passing by all through traffic.

"3. Open Spaces. A system of small parks and recreation spaces, planned to meet the needs of the particular neighborhood, should be provided.

"4. Institution Sites. Sites for the school and other institutions having service spheres coinciding with the limits of the unit should be suitably grouped about a central point or common.

"5. Local Shops. One or more shopping districts, adequate for the population to be served, should be laid out in the circumference of the unit, preferably at traffic junctions and adjacent to similar districts of adjoining neighborhoods.

"6. Internal Street System. The unit should be provided with a special street system, each highway being proportioned to its probable traffic load, and the street net area well designed to facilitate circulation within the unit and to discourage its use by through traffic.

"7. Model Industrial Community. A model industrial community has been built at Radburn, N. J., and the same scheme has been applied in the planning of suburban developments at Forest Hills Gardens in Queens Borough and Sunnyside Gardens on Long Island. The success of these experiments, Mr. Perry holds, justifies everything that is said in favor of the plan."

WILDEY SAVINGS BANK

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INTEREST BEGINS AUG. 15

FIRST VESTRIS SUIT ASKS \$75,000 DAMAGE

NEW YORK (AP).—The first damage suit growing out of the sinking of the liner Vestrís has been filed in Supreme Court here. On behalf of the widow and four minor children of Iris Johnson, a victim of the sinking, Frank V. Kelly, as administrator of Johnson's estate, filed suit for \$75,000 against Lampert & Holt, Ltd., and the Liverpool, Brazil & River Plate Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.

The complaint charges negligence, stating that the Vestrís was sent to sea in an unseaworthy condition. Counsel for the owners have moved that the suit be transferred to the federal courts.

PRUDENTIAL-MIDTOWN MERGER

NEW YORK.—Arrangements have been made to merge Prudential Bank and Midtown Bank. It is understood the terms of exchange of stock are three shares of Prudential for one of Midtown.

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FASCIST ARGUES POPE-DUCE PACT LIMITS CHURCH

Count Elia Tells Institute of Politics Vatican Controls Religion Or

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. Entering the controversy which has recently arisen between Premier Mussolini and the Pope over whether or not the Lateran Treaty gives the Roman Catholic Church control over secular education in Italy, Count Elia, a spokesman for the Fascist Government, asserted unqualifiedly that the church's rights are rigidly restricted to the religious field.

While Mussolini has himself interpreted the settlement as retaining for the Italian government exclusive jurisdiction over education, his statements have brought vigorous dissent from the Vatican.

Count Elia, a Roman Catholic and a distinguished Fascist, declared that the relations between the church and state are perfectly clear and definite, and that the church's rights are solely of a religious order and its powers strictly limited to religion.

The Count explained that Fascism had recognized the sovereignty of the Holy See because of the conviction that the Pope cannot be subject to any state.

Need Not Mean Persecution
"A pre-eminent position for the Catholic Church in the religious life of the Italian people is perfectly natural in a Catholic people such as they are, and in a régime like the Fascist one," he said. "But this does not mean that the other religions should be persecuted or suppressed."

"A Catholic state does not signify that the citizens must be obliged to belong to a determined faith, even if it be the faith of a majority."

"The mind of the Italian people has felt that the solution of this old and delicate question is a matter to be proud of and a proof of the strength and solidarity of the Fascist régime."

"The realization by both the state and the church of the exact value of each other's position and function on national territory has made possible their mutual co-operation without diminishing or creating the contrasts of their reciprocal rights."

"With Italy and Catholicism in accordance, the growth of one promotes the growth of the other. The co-existence between the Pope in his capacity of the Vatican and the Italian Monarchy under King Vittorio Emanuele III, with the Duce of Fascism, head of the Government, has made of Italy one formidable center of civilization, which finds its integral expression in Fascism and church."

Points to Fascist Strength
With respect to the constitutional aspects of Fascism, the members of the institute were interested to hear Count Elia say that the Italian people emphatically support the dictatorship as evidenced by the vote in the last election only 126,000 votes were registered against and 8,600,000 votes for the régime.

Some members of the institute pointed out later that under the provisions of Fascist elections only Fascist candidates are permitted to run.

Count Elia declared that while Italy desires peace, it must be a peace with honor, and that "if anybody conceived the idea of attacking Italy they would find 50,000,000 Italians united in a single block as Monarchists and as Roman Catholics, as Fascists, as old Romans and Latin, ready to leap to the defense of their country."

He said that the motto, "Better to live one day as a lion than 100 years as a sheep," is inscribed on the new 20-lira silver piece, and has been adopted as the slogan for the Fascist militia or boys' organization.

He characterized Mussolini's strict supervision of the press as comparable to the high code of moral and professional ethics which govern the press profession.

There is need today of a perfectly simple and frank treaty between the United States and Canada which will provide arbitration for disputes of every nature, Dean P. P. Corbett of McGill University declared in his round-table discussion on Canadian-American relations.

Treaty for Canadian Issues
"The text and the nature of the proposed treaty should be familiar to every man in both nations," he said. "Then when a ship is sunk, as in the case of the *Im Alone*, or a state or city refuses to cease violating an obligation, as in the case of the Chicago drainage question, the man in the street will say, 'Yes, I know we are having a dispute, but there is a treaty which will cover the matter.'"

"Under present conditions there are many gaps in the treaties as they now exist and certain types of disputes are not covered by any treaty. The lack of such a treaty as is proposed does cause a sense of anxiety in Canada, especially among business men whose interests are divided between the two countries."

Referring to the problems involved in stabilizing prosperity, Ralph O. Brewster, formerly Governor of Maine, addressing the round table on "Planned Prosperity," said that the United States knows less than almost any other great industrial nation as to unemployment at any time.

Greater stability, he believed, requires regular collection of the facts as to unemployment and part-time employment as well as employment. He thought that the forthcoming census might reveal some startling disclosures in the industrial field.

TRADE EMBARGO IS STRESSED AS CHECK UPON WAR
(Continued from Page 1)

Rear Admiral W. L. Rogers, U. S. N., retired, advanced objections to the pursuit of such a course by the United States.

"Malevolent Neutrality"
Professor Brown asserted that for the United States to make its normal policy that of treating all belligerents alike would be "malevolent neutrality" based upon a brutal and cynical indifference to the issues at stake and to the guilt of the nations at war.

He also argued that such a policy was contrary to the Pact of Paris, which he said envisaged wars of self-defense, and that it would leave the weaker nation at the mercy of the stronger if the smaller country did not have access to outside military supplies.

Answer to Professor Brown's observations and general support of the suggested policy came from George Young, leader of the round table on post-war constitutional changes in Europe, and a labor member of the British Parliament.

As to the refusal to support war being "malevolent neutrality," Mr. Young declared that if it was malevolent at all it was malevolent only toward war itself. He felt that an economic boycott of nations at war was a proposal quite in order, and that the economic boycott need not, and in history generally has not, led to war on the part of those nations taking such action.

"Admiral Rogers referred to the fact that although there may be laws governing strikes," Mr. Young observed, "it is necessary, according to the Admiral, to use diplomacy and not law alone to end strikes. That may be true, but consider how much worse the general strike in England would have been if outsiders had been sticking guns into the hands of the strikers. We may have international strikes, but let us not stick weapons into the hands of the international strikers."

With respect to Professor Brown's proposition that to withhold support from warring nations violated the spirit of the Pact of Paris in that it was pointed out that in the event of circumstances in which it was clear that a nation had been attacked, Congress was left with the

Leads Round Table on Disarmament



REAR ADMIRAL C. L. HUSSEY © Harris & Ewing

right and the responsibility to take whatever steps it deemed necessary.

To Stop Aiding War
"It is not sanctions for which we are seeking," Mr. Abbot said, "but rather the necessary legislation to make it possible for the United States to withhold all support, industrial or financial, from a warring nation or nations."

"This suggestion, that it should be the declared policy of the United States to withhold munitions and money from any belligerent, unless Congress should provide otherwise, differs from those already before Congress primarily in making it the fixed and normal policy of the United States to withhold support from any nation which has resorted to war, leaving to later determination the question of whether this policy shall be maintained."

"Such a policy would give effect to the proposition that to support war is just exactly as violative of the spirit of the Pact of Paris as to engage in a war."

"Viewing it from a pragmatic standpoint, such a policy, if adopted by the United States, would go far toward checking any future wars because it would be almost impossible for any nation to wage a war without calling upon the United States for the raw materials, foodstuffs and manufactured goods which would be essential to its prosecution."

Would Isolate Belligerent
"And if all parties to the contract should adopt a similar plan of legislation it is obvious that any warring nation would be so isolated that prosecution of the conflict would not be long continued."

"Nevertheless, the measure as proposed does not absolutely shut the door upon the United States rendering assistance in case a belligerent was deemed to be fighting for a worthy cause. If the President and Congress should so determine, then munitions of war and other supplies could be exported to either belligerent. But until Congress had acted to this effect, the United States would hold rigidly aloof."

Would Use New Machinery
"And if other nations do not behave as we do, our peoples will feel that they are making an unequal sacrifice. The interests involved will arouse emotion, and under the influence of national emotion law is powerless. It seems to me far preferable to rely on diplomacy, as in the past, to survey the field when occasion or dispute arises, and let it take its course."

Makes Action Normal
"To a very great extent, this proposed resolution prohibits citizens of the United States from making loans to belligerents is of quite equal importance. It would, of course, be absurd to withhold military supplies and yet provide warring nations with the money with which to purchase those supplies elsewhere."

"With this legislation in effect, citizens or corporations of the United States could not make loans to foreign belligerents until after authority had been granted by Congress."

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"We must think in terms of peace, though I believe it will tend to discourage war and particularly to prevent long-drawn-out war like the last one. It is merely an effort to restrain citizens of the United States, for motives of personal profit, from effectively nullifying the Nation's solemn renunciation of war."

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He pointed out that President Hoover is basing his efforts toward armament reduction on the pledges of the Pact of Paris, and declared that as the sense of security is being steadily increased by the treaty the need for armaments is being steadily decreased.

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MOTORSHIP LINER LAUNCHED AT BELFAST
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Haddon Hall Opens After Long Closing

By Radio From Monitor Bureau
LONDON.—Haddon Hall, in Derbyshire, one of England's most famous ancient mansions, dating back to William the Conqueror, is having a brief public reopening before again becoming one of the Duke of Rutland's residences after being unoccupied 200 years.

Many overseas visitors are among those coming to see the steps where sixteenth-century Dorothy Vernon met John Manners, second son of the Earl of Rutland, who is said to have lived some time in the woods round Haddon Hall disguised as a game-keeper until he persuaded Dorothy to elope with him, whence cometh the romance for which Haddon is famous.

The old kitchen is among the most interesting sights, but today's mansion is a combination of ancient and modern, for electric lighting and other improvements have been introduced.

FARM BOARD NAMES COUNSEL
WASHINGTON (AP)—George E. Farrand of Los Angeles has been selected as general counsel for the Federal Farm Board. The announcement said that Mr. Farrand was particularly experienced in law relating to co-operative marketing.

CANADA BARS NEWSPAPER
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SOUTHERN WAGE DRAWSCITICISM OF SOUTHERNERS

Textile and Mine Conditions
Deplored in Addresses at
Virginia Institute

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.,—South-
ern speakers, addressing a southern
audience at the Institute of Public
Affairs, denounced attempts to ex-
plain the economic situation in the
South by the experience of other
regions.

More pay and less work for south-
ern textile workers, they asserted,
would not only be good morals, but
good business.

The era of industrialization open-
ing before the new South should be
shaped in accordance with the ex-
perience of other territories, they de-
clared, and particularly by the
knowledge that the prosperity of the
whole community rests on the pros-
perity of the workers.

Other topics before institute round
tables ranged from the problem of
the run-down country church in the
Blue Ridge Mountains to the life and
outlook of the professional gangster.

Humanitarianism Called For
The South's policy toward labor
was attacked by W. Jett Lauck, him-
self a Southerner, and economist, and
author of "Industrial Democracy,"

and by Bruce Crawford, editor of
Crawford's Weekly, published close
to the mining area at Norton, Va.

In addition, Dr. Abraham Berg-
lund, University of Virginia, declared
low wages for southern workers
mean limited purchasing power in
the communities in which they dwell,
while Tom Tippet, instructor at
Brookwood Labor College, Katoanah,
N. Y., described the latest southern
walkout at Marion, N. C.

"The conclusion is inescapable that
the existing labor policy of the South
is unacceptable from every stand-
point," declared Dr. Lauck, "whether
that of humanitarianism, democracy
or from the strictly utilitarian point
of view of practical industrial profit
and accomplishment."

Dr. Lauck declared that the road
to prosperity lies in the elimination
of waste, standardization of output,
increased use of machines and bet-
ter working conditions.

Improvement in Conditions

Speaking in the same tenor, Mr.
Crawford declared that the Eliza-
bethan (N. C.) strike had revealed
that the paramount issue in the
South is recognition of the right to
organize. Mill owners, he said, will
grant appreciable wage increases
and make certain improvements in

Registered at the Christian
Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various

parts of the world who registered

at the Christian Science Publishing

House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Alice E. Hildebrand, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Doris Dreher, Stuttgart, Germany.

Mrs. Gertrude Hiebel, Stuttgart, Ger-

many.

Ingeborg Hiebel, Stuttgart, Germany.

Edith M. Hiebel, Stuttgart, Germany.

Mrs. Alice M. Hiebel, Stuttgart, Ger-

many.

Mrs. Emma S. Smith, Olean, N. Y.

Mrs. E. E. Boynton, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. Blanche W. Butler, Brunswick, Me.

Mrs. R. G. Woodbridge, Paris, Ill.

Mrs. Anna L. Woodbridge, Paris, Ill.

Mrs. Frances L. Woodbridge, Paris, Ill.

Mrs. Anna M. Lindgren, Stockholm, Sweden.

Mrs. E. E. Allen, Babcock, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. E. F. Allen, Babcock, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Stephen E. Smith, New Orleans, La.

Mrs. Stephen E. Smith, New Orleans, La.

Mrs. E. E. Bougart, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Stella R. Dowdy Smith, New Or-

leans, La.

Mrs. Mabel E. Hodson, Portland, Ore.

Mrs. Susan W. Norton, Valley City, N. D.

Mrs. E. E. Smith, Ottawa, O.

Mrs. Stealy Smith, Ottawa, O.

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working conditions, but stubbornly
refuse to recognize the labor union.
Turning to affairs in the coal
fields of the South, he said that good
living conditions in some areas are
a tribute to the humanitarianism of
private owners, but that in others,
where the company owns the land,
the stores and the workers houses,
a sort of "Prussian paternalism"
exists.

The promising aspect of the situa-
tion in the South is that the situa-
tion itself is intolerable—it cannot
last," he said. "At a time like the
present where employing classes of
other places are enabling the masses
to share in the joys of life, it is un-
thinkable that the archaic
labor conditions should last long in
the advancing South."

Why cannot the South learn by
the bitter experience of the North,
and the New England States?
Industrialization shook both of these
areas to their foundations, he said,
and now the same conditions con-
front the South.

Campaign of Unionization

At the open forum, attended by
the entire institute membership, Mr.
Tippet described the latest mill
strike at Marion, N. C. A huge
unionization campaign is now under
way in the South, he said, to enlist
the dissatisfied workers, a large
section of the middle and upper
classes in the South are giving the
workers sympathy, he said, and in
North Carolina the Daily Press is
friendly.

Poor wages, child labor, and night
work for women have wreaked dis-
content which will not subside till
such conditions have been corrected,
he declared. The trade union, he
added, is the snag upon which the
whole problem hangs at the moment.

Background of Gangster

The institute round table on law
enforcement was attended by Col. W.
Anderson of Richmond, member of
the Hoover National Commission for
Law Observation and Enforcement.
At this conference John Landesco,
research editor of the Institute of
Criminal Law and Criminology, Chi-
cago, analyzed gang warfare in that
city.

The gangster, Mr. Landesco said,
is neither an innocent youth led
astray by bad companions nor a
hardened and vicious individual
waging a criminal war on society, but
the natural product of his environ-
ment, the slum of the large Ameri-
can city.

"The stories the gangsters tell of
their own lives should enable the
public to realize how deep rooted and
widespread are the practices of the
gangster in the life and growth of
the city. Such an understanding
should make possible a constructive
program that will not content itself
with punishing individual gangsters
and their allies, but will reach out
to the cause of the law on the basic
causes of crime in Chicago."

Senator Glass Speaks

Carter Glass (D.), Senator from
Virginia, added his voice to recent
attacks at the institute on the ability
of higher tariffs to aid the farmer.
Mr. Glass addressed an audience at
an open-air evening meeting, in
which he discussed the question of
farm relief.

Turning to the latest measure of
farm relief, Mr. Glass said that
\$500,000,000 had been appropriated
and confided to the administration
of a central bureau in Washington,
to encourage the creation and opera-
tion of farm co-operative societies.

"I think the plans are all wrong,
though I hope they will be success-
ful," declared Mr. Glass, "but just in
the degree of its success will be the
size of the tax on the people."

His own remedy for farm depres-
sion was a modification of the present
high tariff, Mr. Glass said.

WILD ANIMAL FILM RECORDED IN SIAM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LOS ANGELES.—Because he won
the favor of King Praja Dhipok of
Siam by repairing a color-film pro-
jector given to His Majesty by former
Cornell University friends, J. C.
Smith, cinematographer, was invited
on an elephant hunt which enabled
him to obtain what he considers the
most unusual film ever made of wild
animals.

Thirteen wild elephants were roped
in one day on the first royal elephant
hunt in 32 years. Mr. Smith and an-
other camera man, Sidney Lund, re-
cently returned from the Orient with
110,000 feet of film taken in the fast-
nesses of northern Siam.

NEW CAMERA TAKES MOVIE OF ONESELF

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO.—A remote control ar-
rangement by which the amateur
motion picture camera photographer
can make movies of himself has been
invented here.

Pictures of children at play may
also be made without the youngsters
knowing what has happened until it
is all over. Family pets can be pho-
tographed without their knowledge,
and movies of birds and other wild
life made, with this new control sys-
tem, without disturbing or alarming
the shy actors.

Fileone's

BOSTON

Built on value; growing on value

25% discount in a sale of

infants' furniture

Sets and separate pieces, bassinets and play yards

specially priced—Infants Shops—Third Floor

Nothing is too good for Peter and Baby Joan, but with layettes,

bath sets, carriages and so forth to buy, you can't always get every-

thing immediately. This sale, however, makes it possible for the

newest generation to start life in high style. After the sale some

crises will be \$25, but with the discount now they are \$17.85—high

chairs are \$25.50, a play yard, in which the infant first indicates

remarkable powers of concentration, is \$6.85. And these are only a

few of the examples of what a discount can do to bring the best in

baby land to the nursery.

Beginning today,

Continuing through

August 16

Built to Stand the Weather



Characteristic of the Colony Houses is the Harlow Place in Plymouth Dating From 1671.

Famous Harlow House in Plymouth Harbors Timbers of Pilgrim Fort

There Are Also Planks and Beams From the Old Common
House, as These Two Buildings Were Combined
—Built in 1671

Every week day during July and
August, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR publishes an illustrated
historical sketch, briefly describing
places of interest to visitors at the
Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary
celebration in the summer of 1930.

In 1671 the celebrated Harlow
House at Plymouth was built from
timbers that had been in the combined
Pilgrim Fort and Common House at
the foot of the so-called Burial Hill.

This house was built by Sergeant
William Harlow. It was in the Com-
mon House that, Feb. 27, 1621 (new
style) Miles Standish was chosen
captain by popular vote and, April 1,
1621, the memorable treaty with Mas-
sasoit was made.

In 1627 Isaac de Rasieres, who
came to Plymouth in the interest of
the Dutch at Manhattan, described
the colony houses, of which the Har-
low House is characteristic, as "con-
structed of hewn planks, with gar-
dens also inclosed behind and at the
side with hewn planks, so that their
homes and courtyard are arranged
in very good order, with a stockade
against a sudden attack; and at the
ends of the streets are three wooden
gates."

The Common House Rasieres de-
scribed as "a large square house, with
a flat roof made of thick sawn planks
stayed with oak beams upon the top
of which they have six cannons which
shoot balls of four or five pounds,
and command the surrounding
country."

"The lower house they use for their
church, where they preach on Sun-
days and the usual holidays. They
assemble by beat of drum, each with
his musket or firclock, in front of the
captain's door; they have their cloaks
on, and place themselves in order,
three abreast, and are led by a ser-
geant (perhaps Harlow) without beat
of drum. Behind comes the Governor
in a long robe; beside him on the
right comes the preacher with his
cloak on, and on the left the captain
with his side-arms and cloak on, and
with a small cane in his hand—and
so they march in good order, and
each sets down his arms near him.
Thus, they are constantly on their
guard, day and night."

Great hidden trees cast their shad-

PLANES TO CIRCLE STATUE OF LIBERTY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—A daily
airplane passenger and express
service, with a schedule of five round
trips each day, will be inaugurated
between Atlantic City and New York

on Aug. 15 by the Atlantic Coast Air-
ways Corporation. It has just been
announced.

The company will use the Atlantic
City Yacht Club as its terminal here
and land its airplanes at Eddies
Island, where stands the Statue of
Liberty. In New York harbor, Pas-
sengers will be transferred from the
island to the Battery in fast motor
boats.

A feature of the service will be
the "Wall Street Special," the name
given one of the fleet of flying
machines that will leave Atlantic
City each day, except Sunday.

**Sugar Trade Gain
Helping Mexicans**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MEXICO CITY.—Expansion of the
sugar industry is helping to meet
Mexico's employment problems. Hun-
dreds of men and women will be em-
ployed by the large sugar refinery
which Mexican, American and British
capital is building at Villa Juarez, in
the State of Tamaulipas.

In the State of Vera Cruz a Dutch
concern, Overzee Handel Maats-
chappij of Rotterdam, has pur-
chased a refinery at Costolapan and
is to greatly enlarge its staff.

The Tamaulipas project will give
work not only to refinery help, but to
plantation workers as well. Work
starts soon on the plant, which will
cost upward of \$1,600,000, while
\$500,000 is being spent on clearing
land for cane raising.

**ROYAL PHOTOGRAPHS
THROWN INTO 'W. P. B.'**

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
STAMBOUL.—A dispatch from An-
kara reports strange happenings in
the Afghan Embassy there.

The Afghan chargé d'affaires dur-
ing the absence of Ambassador Gul-
lan Djellani Khan is reported to
have proclaimed his allegiance to
Bacha Saqao, the bandit who now
rules Afghanistan. He is said to
have turned the Ambassador's son
out of the Embassy and consigned
the photographs of ex-King Aman-
ullah and ex-Queen Souria to the
waste paper basket. The Ambassa-
dor is rushing to the capital to re-
assume charge.

"With tourist traffic coming south

in great volume, it became at once
apparent to private enterprise and
public authorities that access to the
Southland should be facilitated by
means of bridges. The antiquated
ferry method is not adapted to the
motor age. There are times when
communication is cut off because of
ice or flood conditions. The bridges
make travel pleasant, and will be a
means of promoting prosperity in
our newly opened touring territory."

Possibly nowhere else in the coun-
try has bridge building taken on the
proportions it has assumed in Ken-
tucky. A \$5,000,000 bridge at Louis-
ville, scheduled to be finished in
November, is the only municipally
owned span of the sort, but it will
be on a toll basis until the terms of
a contract with the city which
Thomas H. MacDonald, chief of the
bureau of public roads at Wash-
ington, has greatly praised.

Before the year is out, bridges at
Ashland, at the eastern end of the
State, and at Madison, Ind., midway
between Louisville and Cincinnati,
probably will be completed. Work is
proceeding on the second leg of a
unique "Y" bridge which is to span
both the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers
between Cairo, Ill., Wickliffe, Ky.,
and Bird's Point, Mo.

State Also Buys Bridges
Besides all these, Kentucky has
contracted, through a \$10,767,000
bond issue, to erect vehicular bridges
at three points on the Cumberland
River, two each on the Tennessee and
Kentucky Rivers and one across the
south fork of the Cumberland and
another on the Green River.

The State Court of Appeals has
just held invalid the contract between
the State Highway Commission and
various bankers for the purchase of
bonds for the erection of 10 bridges
including those on the Ohio River at
Mayville, Carrollton and Henderson.
The commission was instructed by
the court to conduct its negotiations
by public bidding and not privately.
In case, however, that the commis-
sion does not proceed with its full
program as contemplated, private
interests are understood to be ready
to step in at once, especially at
Henderson and Mayville.

All this bridging means the passing
of the picturesque Kentucky ferry-
boats. On the Ohio, these vary in
type from barges propelled by one-
cylinder gasoline engines to coal
wheelers burning crude oil or coal.

**FARMERS HEAR
MARKET GLUTS
CAN BE AVOIDED**

Co-operatives Learn How
Government Can Help
Them in Various Ways

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BATON ROUGE, La.—The assist-
ance which the Federal Government
can give co-operatives, in develop-
ing foreign outlets for commodities,
was stressed by Nils A. Olsen, chief
of the Bureau of Agricultural Eco-
nomics, Department of Agriculture,
in an address here before the Ameri-
can Institute of Co-operation.

With its market reporting service
in foreign lands properly expanded
and co-ordinated, the Government
can be increasingly helpful to the
co-operative in avoiding overcrowded
markets, Mr. Olsen said. Through
these same outlets in foreign lands
the Government can keep check on
the condition and quality of products
arriving in foreign lands, he con-
tinued.

"The substitution of tractors for
horses and mules is no less signif-
icant of the severe competitive strug-
gle being waged among farm prod-
ucts for a place in man's consump-
tion," he continued. "The consump-
tion of flour is a fifth less than be-
fore the World War and the con-
sumption of sugar had more than
doubled. This suggests the possi-
bility of directing the demand in
some degree from one product to
another," he added.

Mr. Olsen pointed out that the as-
sistance which the Government can
give co-operatives in developing out-
lets for their products may take a
variety of forms: through its service
of standard and inspection it may
facilitate buying and selling on the
basis of quality; it can help minimize
losses in transit through decay, or
for other reasons by crop reports,
market news and price analyses.

KENTUCKY GOES IN FOR BRIDGES BY WHOLESALE

\$20,000,000 Program De-
signed to Make State Link
for North-South Travel

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Ten vehicular
bridges in various stages of construc-
tion which are to span the Ohio
River along the length of Kentucky
bear witness to a striking evolution
in transportation on the border be-
tween North and South. Public and
private capital is investing upward
of \$20,000,000 in this effort to accom-
modate the motoring public.

The first of these bridges has been
completed at Paducah. Four others
may be finished before the year is
out. The State of Kentucky has sold
bonds for the erection of three more
and federal permits have been issued
for the other two.

Significant in this bridge construc-
tion on a wholesale scale is the fact
that only one of these structures
contemplates room for a railroad.
The others will accommodate vehi-
cles only. It is apparent that the
motorcar's development and its
availability to millions have been
responsible for the demand for a
quicker, more convenient and more
reliable method of crossing streams.

No Longer "Detour State"
"Kentucky has lost its reputation
as the 'Detour State,'" remarks Eu-
gene Stuart, secretary of the Louis-
ville Automobile Club. "Her north-
and south roads bear the bulk of
the motor travel from the Northwest
to the Great Lakes region and the In-
dustrial Central West bound for
Florida, the Gulf Coast or the coun-
tain and coast resorts of the Caro-
linas and Georgia."

"Kentucky holds within its own
borders such great tourist attrac-
tions as Mammoth Cave, Cumberland
Falls, the birthplaces of Abraham
Lincoln and Jefferson Davis, the
famed Bluegrass region and the lofty
forest-grown Cumberland Mountains.

"With tourist traffic coming south

in great volume, it became at once

apparent to private enterprise and

public authorities that access to the

Southland should be facilitated by

means of bridges. The antiquated

ferry method is not adapted to the

motor age. There are times when

communication is cut off because of

ice or flood conditions. The bridges

make travel pleasant, and will be a

means of promoting prosperity in

our newly opened touring territory."

Possibly nowhere else in the coun-

try has bridge building taken on the

proportions it has assumed in Ken-

tucky. A \$5,000,000 bridge at Louis-

ville, scheduled to be finished in

November, is the only municipally

owned span of the sort, but it will

STATE TO FIND FAIR WAGE FOR COUNTY STAFFS

Special Board of Inquiry
Starts With Issuance of
Questionnaires

Investigation of salaries paid county employees in Massachusetts, as compared with the decline in purchasing power of the dollar and compensation for similar positions in private business, began Tuesday when Henry Parkman Jr. of Boston, senator in charge of the special inquiry, went to Worcester to supervise the distribution of questionnaires.

Five thousand employees come under the terms of the investigation, which must be completed, with recommendations for legislation to give county employees adequate salaries, by Dec. 4 of the current year.

Judges, registers and assistant registers of probate, district attorneys with their assistants and deputies and all appointive or elective county officials and their clerical staffs are included in the survey.

The "information sheet" which each county employee will fill out under the direction of the county commissioners is designed to obtain a complete picture of the work done and salary paid.

Specific data is requested in order that each position may be compared with similar ones in other cities and in private enterprises. Thirty-eight questions, six of which are to be filled out by the supervisory officers, elicit information as to length of service and advancement, with salaries paid.

When the questionnaires are returned to the commission, a comparison of the data with terms of

employment in other organizations will be made. Fred Telford, director of the Bureau of Public Personnel Administration, Washington, D. C., and O. B. Blix, assistant secretary of the Milwaukee City Service Commission, are assisting the salary commission, which is composed of Mr. Parkman, three members of the House of Representatives, and three members appointed by the Governor.

Mauretania Outdoes Two of Own Records

NEW YORK (AP)—The Cunard liner Mauretania, still working her original Scottish boilers with which she was equipped when she was built 22 years ago, is steaming from Cherbourg to New York at the rate of 27.48 knots, in a valiant effort to recapture the speed records wrested from her by the Bremen a fortnight ago.

When the North German Lloyd flagship on July 21 and 22 did 713 miles in 25 hours, at an average speed of 28.6 knots, she broke a record that the Mauretania made in 1907, when she had stood since—676 hours in a non-stop run, at an average speed of 27.04 knots.

But the Mauretania herself has broken her old record twice since she left Cherbourg Saturday afternoon. From noon Sunday to noon Monday she traveled 680 miles at 27.2 knots.

And from noon Monday until noon Tuesday she had traveled 687 miles at 27.48 knots, her commander, Capt. S. G. S. McNeill, radioed the Cunard office.

Captain McNeill expects to reach Quarantine at 10 a. m. Aug. 7. If he does, his ship will have crossed in about four days and 18 hours. The Mauretania's fastest previous crossing from Cherbourg was made in five days, two hours and 34 minutes. The Bremen, on her recent maiden voyage, made it in four days, 17 hours and 42 minutes.

more easily accomplish the great purpose of any business, its successful operation," M. S. Winder, executive secretary, declared. "The farm bureau has production, distribution and financing problems like any business, and each of these will be carefully considered."

Sam H. Thompson, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, arrived from Chicago for the conference, accompanied by Mr. Winder and H. R. Kibler, director of the national organization's information service.

New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New Jersey are represented.

HONDURAS ADHERES TO ANTI-WAR TREATY

WASHINGTON (AP)—The State Department on Aug. 5 received through the American Legation at Tegucigalpa the instrument of adherence of the Republic of Honduras to the Kellogg anti-war treaty.

Honduras is the forty-ninth nation to deposit its adherence instrument with the American Government.

Always Ask for
**CANADA
BREAD**

**Society Brand
Clothes**
and
Haberdashery

Dunfield & Co., Ltd.
102 YONGE ST., TORONTO

IVERHOLME
A delightful old English Pension in large grounds, beautiful rooms with bath, single and en suite; also running water.

A feature—afternoon tea and buffet Sunday
Rates \$3.50 to \$5.00 per day.
Special weekly rates.
MRS. STEPHENSON
74 St. George Street, Toronto, Canada

**Simpson's
Fur Shop
Third Floor**

The August Sale of Furs
Visitors to Canada are always tempted by the very superior quality furs, for Canada is the home of many of the richest fur-bearing animals. During this August Sale, the finest of selected qualities are offered at a discount of 15 to 20%. Visit the Fur Department when in Toronto.

**THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY
TORONTO, CANADA**

Panama Canal Route Cuts Cost of Freight Bound for Pacific Coast

New England Manufacturers Reported to Have Won Large
and Profitable Markets in Far West by Utiliza-
tion of Waterways

Shipments from the North Atlantic district by way of the Panama Canal, to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Seattle, the three largest ports of the Pacific coast, for the fiscal year 1928, compared with 1925, show an increase of 24.86 per cent for San Francisco, with 787,880 tons in 1928 against 631,031 in 1925; 11.99 per cent gain for Los Angeles, with 771,794 tons against 689,874; and 21.01 per cent for Seattle, with 224,701 tons against 185,697 tons in 1925.

A comparison of costs of shipping shows that leather shoes shipped from Lynn to the west coast cost \$3.95 per cwt. carlots by rail, compared with \$1.99 by the water route, including freight from Lynn to Boston by rail, a saving of \$1.96. Cotton sheetings, per cwt. carlots, by rail from Nashville to the Pacific coast costs \$1.87 against \$1.08 by water, a saving of 79 1/2 cents. In iron or steel hinges from New Britain, Conn., a saving of 72 1/2 cents is shown by the water route.

In a special report, just issued, the company tabulates specific instances of how the Panama Canal has cut the cost of freight transportation from the east to the west coast. It shows that the cost of shipping a ton of goods from New York to San Francisco by the Panama Canal route is \$1.87, compared with \$3.95 by the rail route. The saving is \$2.08 per ton.

HOOVER TO ASK FUND OF \$5,000,000 TO AID PRISONS

(Continued from Page 1)

was made the Atlanta Federal Prison, Leavenworth Federal Penitentiary, Indiana State Prison, Eastern Penitentiary, Pennsylvania; Nebraska State Penitentiary, Missouri State Prison, Rhode Island State Penitentiary, Kentucky State Prison, Indiana State Penitentiary, Maryland State Prison, Federal Prison at Chillicothe, Ohio; State Prison, Kansas State Penitentiary, Minnesota Reformatory and Washington State Prison.

According to The World survey, the most overcrowded of all these prisons is the Federal Penitentiary in Atlanta, which has a capacity for housing 1712 prisoners, whereas, the Washington State Penitentiary, which is in this institution 3787 prisoners, representing an excess population over capacity of 121 per cent.

The least overcrowded of the institutions embraced in the survey is the Washington State Penitentiary, which is giving an excess population of 2.7 per cent.

Reports from Indiana, according to the survey, showed that all penal institutions there are badly overcrowded. In the state prisons, 500 prisoners are sleeping in temporary dormitories and in the state penitentiary intended for 1200 men there are 2158.

In the Missouri state prison, it reported 3799 inmates in the prison proper and cell room for only 2661, with 1138 prisoners quartered in dormitories and corridors of the cell buildings.

The warden of Eastern Penitentiary, Pennsylvania, was quoted as saying that "overcrowding, lack of employment and proper recreation are the causes of many prison disorders."

In addition the World prints reports from Ohio state penal institutions to the effect that state prisons there have a population of 8400, which is from 10 to 20 per cent over capacity, and that "the present repressive ideal is not conducive to hope in prison, and prisoners without hope present a bad situation and a very dangerous one."

The report of the Illinois State Prison simply stated "greatly overcrowded." The prison population in Iowa exceeds the capacity by about 100, the Weymouth State Board of Control of the State Institutions there as saying.

R. A. DALY & CO., Ltd.
INVESTMENT BANKERS
Government, Municipal and Corporation Bonds
DEBENTURES
Members Toronto Stock Exchange
508 Royal Bank Bldg., LONDON, ONT.
Phone Met. 1470

Miss Puritan says:
I'll wash your curtains sweet, fresh and clean and frame them true to size for
30c to 80c per pair

Puritan Laundress Service
292 Brunswick Avenue at Bloor
Kingsdale 5171 Toronto, Canada

**Enjoy
Protected Milk
The
Farmers Dairy
TORONTO**
Phone Hill. 4400

Decorators
Both Interiors
and Exteriors
Work requiring unusual ability
is simplified in execution by our
trained organization.
The W. J. BOLUS CO.
Limited
318 Yonge Street, Toronto

**"Bredin's
Bread
is
Best"**
HILLCREST 5000
TORONTO

**MEADONIA
PRIVATE
HOTEL**
252 Bloor Street West, Toronto
A comfortable resident and transient hotel. Moderate daily and weekly rates. Garage connected with hotel.
MISS E. CRYDERMAN
Ownership—Management

**ON MAIN HIGHWAY
MEADONIA
PRIVATE
HOTEL**
252 Bloor Street West, Toronto
A comfortable resident and transient hotel. Moderate daily and weekly rates. Garage connected with hotel.
MISS E. CRYDERMAN
Ownership—Management

**Elgin 3745-6
Nights and Sundays,
Hudson 7840**
**COOPER
Floral**
71 WEST KING ST., TORONTO
and ROYAL YORK HOTEL

**52
YEARS OF SATISFACTORY SERVICE
OF DEPENDABLE FLOWERS**
J. Tidy & Son
Established 1877
Toronto's Oldest Retail Florist
79 KING STREET WEST
Phone: Elgin 5476
TORONTO

**Dunlop's
Choice Flowers**
8 and 10 West Adelaide Street
Toronto, Canada
Phone Main 1423

In the best German celled from the "Jamboree phrase book." Where, upon he heard a response, "Here, Fred—what's this bloke shouting about?" revealing the fact that the "Hungarians" were merely successful souvenir hunters hailing from a place no farther away than York.

'ADMEN' TO ADD NEW TEETH TO PACT OF PARIS

(Continued from Page 1)

drum of Buffalo, George E. Roberts of New York, Paul H. Saunders of New Orleans and myself," said Mr. Houston.

"Mr. Flene traveled many hours before chambers of commerce, before the vote was taken. The final vote on the referendum was 556 for to 157 against.

"Acceptance of this same resolution but in even stronger terms, by the congress, was followed by a striking tribute to the sincerity of the American movement for world peace and will go far toward upholding President Hoover in his efforts in behalf of a reduction of the awful burden of naval armaments.

"I am taking the resolution to Berlin to the convention of the International Advertising Association, of which I am a past president, and will offer it there for adoption, firm in the conviction that the wonderful action taken at Amsterdam in the interest of a reduction of armaments and world peace will be accepted at least in substance and principle."

The resolution passed at Amsterdam which the advertising experts of the world will be invited to consider, is as follows:

"One of the fundamental aims of the International Chamber of Commerce proclaimed in its constitution is 'to promote peace and cordial relations among nations.'"

"One of the most cherished ideals of the business men of the world has always been the preservation of permanent peace and the settlement of all differences between nations by means of conciliation and arbitration."

The International Chamber of Commerce is convinced that the world of business must devote itself zealously to promoting the conception of peace summed up in the words 'Security,' 'Arbitration' and 'Influence' to prevent causes of economic friction which may result in war. Nations failing to adopt these methods should have no support or encouragement from the commercial world. Business men specifically condemn any desire for profits arising from war trade.

"It is only by averting the bitter antagonism, the frightful sacrifice of human life and the heavy fiscal burdens imposed by war as well as the destruction of credit, prosperity and confidence, that the civilized world can make that progress it has the right to expect."

"The International Chamber of Commerce reiterates its hearty endorsement of treaties already concluded or contemplated which solemnly provide for the abandonment of war as an instrument of national policy. For these reasons the International Chamber of Commerce welcomes with enthusiasm the new guarantees of peace recently given to the world by the Kellogg Pact."

Mr. Houston has been assured that a resolution similar to the foregoing will be adopted by the International Advertising Association in Berlin.

GROWTH OF HARDWOOD EXCEEDS MAINE CUT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BANGOR, Me.—Although Maine at the present time is the greatest hardwood novelty manufacturing State in the Union, the hardwood resources are still practically untouched.

It is conservatively estimated that Maine has available within economic haul of present transportation facilities 10,000,000,000 feet of hardwood, largely white and yellow birch, rock maple and beech. The amount annually cut is approximately 75,000,000 feet, the annual growth, estimated at 1 per cent is 100,000,000 feet.

DUCHESS OF BEDFORD BEGINS RETURN FLIGHT

KARACHI, India (AP)—The Duchess of Bedford took off here at 6:30 a. m. Aug. 6, in her blue biplane for England.

She left Lympne last Friday in an attempt to fly to Karachi and back in a week, arriving here at 1:55 p. m. Aug. 5. Capt. T. D. Barnard is her pilot, and Robert Little her engineer and second pilot.

**Financial and
General Advertising**
The Secretarial Company and
General Agency Ltd.
place their expert staff
and wide experience of
media at the disposal of
financial and general
advertisers. Special attention
given to small ac-
counts and to new comers
in the advertising field.
177/179 FLEET STREET, LONDON,
E. C. 4, England Tel. Central 6968

The Mount Nurseries
MILROSE
ROXBURGHSHIRE, SCOTLAND
for
HARDY PLANTS
SPECIALITIES: Rock Plants,
Sweet Peas, Antirrhinums, and
other Bedding Plants.
Orders by post given prompt attention.
MADGE ELDER, F. R. H. S.

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Famed Author and Beloved Actress Honored in Lenox Commemoration

Nathaniel Hawthorne Lived Just Outside Lenox, Mass.
Where Fannie Kemble Made Her Summer Home—Bronze
Memorial Tablets There Were Recently Dedicated

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LENOX, Mass.—The memory of Nathaniel Hawthorne, author of the "House of the Seven Gables," and of Fannie Kemble, famous actress of his period, was commemorated on Aug. 6 when bronze tablets were dedicated here.

Hawthorne lived in a little red brick cottage in Stockbridge, just over the Lenox line, for a year and a half, and a marker was placed near the site of this cottage, which was destroyed by fire about 1892. Fannie Kemble made her summer home at "The Perch" in Lenox and a marker in her memory was placed there.

Exercises for both tablets were conducted together. Harlan H. Ballard, librarian of the Berkshire Athenaeum and curator of the Berkshire Museum of Natural History and Art in Pittsfield, delivered the dedicatory address. Representative Allen T. Treadway presided.

The famous author's sojourn in the Berkshire town, which was biographers the happiest in his life. The Hawthornes came to Lenox in 1850 when he was basking in the sudden fame that came upon him from the "Scarlet Letter." For the first time he was financially eased, and soon he found congenial companionship here. Herman Melville, who had then achieved a certain reputation with his "Types" and was at work on "Moby Dick" lived at Arrowhead in Pittsfield, six miles from the Hawthorne cottage. Hawthorne, then 46 and older in years and literary achievement than Melville, had been the subject of an appreciation written by Melville. Both were sensitive, and a deliberate meeting would not have led to intimacy; but one day each sought refuge in the same cave during a thunderstorm. A warm friendship arose.

While he lived in Lenox, Hawthorne wrote "The House of the Seven Gables." Also the seeds of "The Blithedale Romance," another, for him, unusually avuncular book, were working in his mind in Lenox, although the book was not written until later. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, James Russell Lowell and Fannie Kemble were occasional visitors, and the laughter of happy children brightened the cottage. The neighbors in Lenox were kind and attentive.

In November, 1851, Hawthorne left Lenox for West Newton. Later he went to Bronson Alcott's home in Concord, and soon after from there to President Franklin Pierce appointed him to the consulate at Liverpool, Eng. Later Hawthorne went to Italy, where he wrote "The Marble Faun."

to the United States last October; Dr. Walter Spiess, of the German Ministry of Transportation, and Dr. Leisler Kiep, director of the Hamburg-American Line. Lady Hay and Mr. von Wiegand are expected to remain aboard the dirigible for the trip around the world.

The cargo on the return trip will include a case of natural scientific instruments, a typewriter, a book, two pneumatic automobile tires, a case of advertising materials, two motion picture films and a bowling ball. A heavy load of mail is expected for the return voyage and postal authorities announced that mail for the crew would close at 2 p. m. Wednesday.

Although the crowd which witnessed the Graf Zeppelin's arrival here Sunday evening was very small compared to that which awaited her coming last October, visitors poured into the hangar reservation throughout the day after she was safely berthed in the hangar. Conservative estimates of the crowd which arrived by automobile, train, bicycle, airplane, and blimp placed the number at 100,000.

One group drove into the reservation in a horse-drawn buggy to see the latest development in transportation. The visitors wandered through the vast hangar gazing at the enormous commercial airship and its smaller sister, the Los Angeles, the navy's dirigible. Motorists from as far west as California, and Washington joined the long line of parked cars with Pennsylvania, New Jersey and other license plates.

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1920 a new Zeppelin, shorter and thicker but faster than the Graf Zeppelin, would be completed at Friedrichshafen.

The new ship, the master of the Graf Zeppelin, said, will have eight engines instead of five, and will be able under similar weather conditions to make the transatlantic trip 12 hours faster than the Graf.

The new ship will carry 24 passengers—only four more than the present "Queen of the Air"—but there will be considerably more room for freight and mail, which Dr. Eckener said was more profitable for oceanic transit than passengers.

He explained that the Graf Zeppelin's two "visits" to the United States have paid expenses and have established the dirigible's feasibility for transatlantic transportation, but said it would take at least two years to develop an economical business; also, there must be several ships to cut down overhead. Just when these extra ships will be built "depends on the Junkers."

Discussing the Graf Zeppelin's round-the-world flight, which is scheduled to start Wednesday midnight, Dr. Eckener said that the passenger list was complete but would not be made public.

**Georgia Boy Sends Letter
Around World to Himself**
SAVANNAH, Ga. (AP)—Master Thomas Screven Carr, who lives clear around the world from himself, plans to receive a letter from Master Thomas Screven Carr by way of the Graf Zeppelin.

The Savannah boy, son of the city treasurer, has written a letter to himself, taken \$3.60 from his penny bank for stamps and posted the missive for the Zeppelin world tour. The receiver of the letter will be most a month older than the sender, if Commander Hugo Eckener completes the flight in his designated time.

BETTER POTATO PRICES AIM OF HOOPLE PLAN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PRESQUE ISLE, Me.—To plow under the excess crop of potatoes and bring the total amount available for marketing down to proportions which will net the producer a fair profit, is the essence of the so-called "Hoople plan" of Senator Hoople, a potato-dealer of North Dakota.

Senator Hoople's plan figures upon the government crop estimate in September. If this shows that the crop is normal or below, the plan will not function. If, however, the estimate shows a large supply and if growers representing 70 per cent of the late-raising production have come under the proposed agreement, the surplus will be reduced by plowing the excess unharvested or plowed under.

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contrary. For "The Prelude," although written between forty-five or fifty years before Arnold's sonnet, remained in manuscript until 1850, the year when Arnold's line appeared in

ro Bay. From a Linoleum Cut by J

ture). Trans. by ARTHUR WALEY, in
"170 Chinese Poems."

figure-heads of the finest things afloat.
—JOSEPH CONRAD, in "The Mirror of
the Sea."

Mrs. Eddy macht in allen ihren

The strains sweep low to earth below
In Arcady.

MARIAN WALKER.

BOSTON, U. S. A.

BOSTON, U. S. A.

Theatrical News of the World

Cast in 'The Pigeon'

By WHITFORD KANE

Other articles by Whitford Kane on the theatrical scene in London, Ireland, and the United States have appeared in these columns on April 14, May 17, 21, 28, June 11, 18, July 9, 16, 23, 30.

LARNE, a little seaside town in County Antrim, Ireland, where I was born, is the nearest point to the Scottish coast and during the summer it receives many trippers from Glasgow and the North of England. These are mostly of the artisan class and it is rarely that it gets any visitors from any other part of the British Isles. In the summer of 1911, however, Larne had three distinguished literary guests.

I had come back from Liverpool with the rest of the Ulster Players and at the request of an aunt of my home town I agreed to enliven the place during the summer by giving "three performances" of "The Pigeon." I eagerly collected the elusive company and we all went off on the trip as a sort of holiday jaunt. We played evenings in the Victoria Hall and in the mornings, when the weather was fine, we went to the beach and swam and picked up the shells on the beach of Island Magee just across the lough.

One morning while we were all in bathing a curious thing happened and it must have been occasioned by a scheming mermaid or an Irish elf. I was in the water enjoying myself when the rest of the company when on a sudden impulse left the group and going up to the beach, I dressed. I could not explain why I left them nor the faintest idea where I intended going but I found myself hurrying to catch the ferry across to the main land and once off I heading straight for my aunt's cottage.

There in front of me stood Mr. and Mrs. Galsworthy in their car. This was their first trip to Ireland and on seeing my name placarded in the town they had set out in search of me, completely unaware of my actual whereabouts. At this meeting I learned for the first time that he wanted me for the leading part in a new play of his called "The Pigeon." He told me that he had written a few days previously concerning it but his letter had not yet reached me. From the letter which arrived the next day I learned that the Galsworthys had been staying up the coast at Cushendun, a beautiful little place near the Glens of Antrim as guests of John Maschell, the poet, and it was only by the merest chance that they happened through Larne.

His letter to me ran:—"Dear Kane:—Where are you and what are you doing? I want to be in touch with you just now as there may be a chance of putting you in a very important part in London in a new play of mine. Don build castles and don't speak of it by keep your engagements elastic until we can say more." This was the only time that Galsworthy had ever visited Ireland and looking back on this incident, I still consider it one of the inexplicable things of life.

There was no more excited man that day than I. Of course I had very little definite information about the play, but remembering the thrilling

scenes of "Strife" I anxiously and hopefully wondered what the "very important" part was going to be. I built twice as many castles as ever before. Late that summer I had a letter from J. E. Vedrenne, who with Dennis Eadie was managing the Royal Theatre in London, advising me of the forthcoming production of the Galsworthy play and asking me to come and see them when I got to London. I got there as quickly as possible and both managers looked me over.

I had known Eadie slightly having been with him at the Duke of York's Repertory. He was only an actor then but he remembered me as the fellow convict in "Justice" who lost his wig after the dress rehearsal and had to get a regulation convict haircut at the last moment for the opening night. I had never met Vedrenne, however, who was a dynamic Welshman of middle age and as shrewd a business man as one could meet. He was an artist, too, full of Celtic enthusiasm and was one of the few managers I have ever met who had the courage to praise an actor if he thought he was giving a good performance.

They engaged me and I signed my contract. When I asked them a few questions about the play they were secretive and wouldn't even tell me what kind of a part they had in mind for me. All that I could learn from them was that I was to play the title role and that Eadie thought it was doing it himself but had switched to another part. They told me, also, that my role was the most difficult

one in the play but that Galsworthy had selected me saying that I was a good character actor. I left the office frightened as this was to be my first big part in London, and even as I determined to ask Galsworthy for a script.

As I had been definitely engaged now he had no hesitation in giving me this and I still have it with his own notations on it. After the opening he said I might keep it and it will pass on to the next generation to some worthy actor among them. On reading the play I was surprised to find it utterly different to what I expected the next play of his to be following so close on the heels of "Strife" and "Justice." It was of the same social reform kind but the scale of it was reduced. I liked it and also the part that he meant for me, but I wondered very much if I could do it justice.

This part was Christopher Wellwyn, the pigeon, and one of the most charming portraits in dramatic literature. He is the artist, kindly and lovable but totally irresponsible. I felt that Galsworthy was taking a great chance in giving me a leading part like this in a new play in London, and he certainly trusted me a lot when he cast me for it.

I was flattered of course, to think the author had such confidence, but I was scared also, and I told him so. He reassured me, saying that I would be all right and that it was only a matter of getting used to the open air pavilion at one side a string orchestra gave music by Byrd, Giles Farnaby and others, and a group of singers sang madrigals. There was seating accommodation for an audience of 1000.

Especially moving was the experience of watching Wolsey and Anne Boleyn played in surroundings which were both as East Anglians, must have been familiar in their life time. When dusk fell and the artificial lighting came into play, the illusion seemed to be living in the days of the Tudors.

The players succeeded in making themselves heard in the open air, while the crowds, specially recruited for the occasion, behaved as crowds really do behave, whether swayed by sullen anger, seized by the infection of cheering, or given over to revelry. Slowly and with dignity the processions moved across the lawn—King Henry escorted by the Yeomen of the Guard, or the future Queen Elizabeth being carried as a baby to her christening.

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IN SHAKESPEARE PLAY AT NORWICH



Left, Queen Katherine; Center, Anne Boleyn.

'Henry VIII' as a Pageant

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Norwich, Eng.

A MIDST the lovely surroundings of the Bishop's Palace gardens, with the Norman Cathedral seen through the trees in the background, the Norwich Players have just given Shakespeare's "Henry VIII" as a pageant.

Into the months of preliminary work came a surprise. Work was begun on the Maddermarket Theater, which last year was responsible for the Leeds pageant, had poured his richest gifts. The production was in the Elizabethan manner. An inner stage had been built on raised lawn, and here the more intimate scenes were played. On the wide turf in front there was plenty of room for the Royal processions, the country dances and the crowd scenes. From a pavilion at one side a string orchestra gave music by Byrd, Giles Farnaby and others, and a group of singers sang madrigals. There was seating accommodation for an audience of 1000.

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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Norwich, Eng.

A MIDST the lovely surroundings of the Bishop's Palace gardens, with the Norman Cathedral seen through the trees in the background, the Norwich Players have just given Shakespeare's "Henry VIII" as a pageant.

Into the months of preliminary work came a surprise. Work was begun on the Maddermarket Theater, which last year was responsible for the Leeds pageant, had poured his richest gifts. The production was in the Elizabethan manner. An inner stage had been built on raised lawn, and here the more intimate scenes were played. On the wide turf in front there was plenty of room for the Royal processions, the country dances and the crowd scenes. From a pavilion at one side a string orchestra gave music by Byrd, Giles Farnaby and others, and a group of singers sang madrigals. There was seating accommodation for an audience of 1000.

Especially moving was the experience of watching Wolsey and Anne Boleyn played in surroundings which

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value should be certified by a special board of censors, who will judge these films solely for their artistic, educational or laboratory value, and license them for limited presentation by clubs or special societies.

England is much interested in the coming talking picture version of "The Taming of the Shrew," being made in Hollywood by Douglas Fairbanks and Mary Pickford in the leading roles, and the settings designed by Lawrence Irving. Sir Henry Irving's grandson.

'Hotel Stadt Lemberg'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HAMBURG—A type of entertainment which is between a play and opera with a touch of revue, scored success with the premier of "Hotel Stadt Lemberg" with music by Jean Gilbert at the Deutsches Schauspielhaus in Hamburg. This play, taken from the novel and film of Ludwig Bitt, contains suspense and situation, and gives opportunities for humor, song and dance and a beautiful closing scene.

Jean Gilbert, who is a native of Hamburg, has given the play music so melodious, rhythmic and gay that it lingers in memory. The large orchestra, led by Rudolf Perak, the sympathetic voice and acting of Charlotte Boerner as Anna, and the splendid work of Herman Wolder as the Austrian lieutenant, and Franz Heubling as the Russian general, contribute to the piece's success.

In the interpretation of lighter roles, Martin Ehrlich, a fine comedian, and the lively pair Eva West and Victor Colani, must also be mentioned. The comedy with music was scenically directed by Hans Baars, who, along with Jean Gilbert, the musical director, and the leading performers, was called before the curtain many times before the artistic first-night audience would go home.

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A delightful spot amid the pines along the shore of Wisconsin's famous Delta. Peaceful surroundings for uninterrupted study. Quiet walks thru the woods along the shores. Low Cabins with fireplace and private baths. Golf. Boating. Home cooking. Write for Booklet M.

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On the Lake Shore among pine and birch; picturesque log main lodge; massive rock fireplace, cool screened porches; guests housed in detached cottages; clean, attractive, comfortable; our own garden and dairy; bathing, tennis, horseback riding, informal dancing; electric lights; golf available; rates moderate.
A Place Refined People Will Appreciate

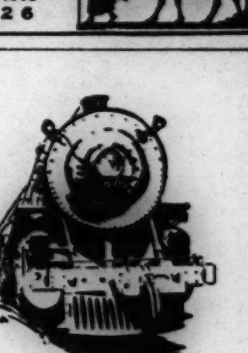
Colby's Birchwood Lodge
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On the Lake Shore among pine and birch; picturesque log main lodge; massive rock fireplace, cool screened porches; guests housed in detached cottages; clean, attractive, comfortable; our own garden and dairy; bathing, tennis, horseback riding, informal dancing; electric lights; golf available; rates moderate.
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Canada
Spend your vacation at
GLEN ISLAND
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Beautiful Bay of Quinte, Ontario
Where all guests live in their own cottages and dine at a central hall. Easily reached by Canadian National Railroad or by splendid motor road—180 miles east of Toronto. Garage. Rates 21.00 week. Children Welcome
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Write for illustrated booklet to
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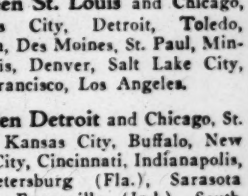
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New S.S. "Transylvania" 66 days, Madeira, Canary Islands, Morocco, Spain, Greece, Palestine, Egypt, Italy, etc. Hotels, fees, drives, etc., included.
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The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.
26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
or local travel agent.

HOTEL, Resort and Travel
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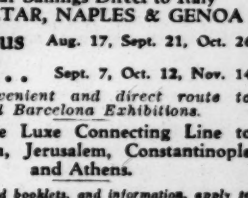
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No matter where you are going, our Wabash representative will gladly furnish accurate travel information, or write to—
H. E. WATTS
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TO ITALY
AND THE
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SOUTHERN ROUTE
Where sunny days and silvery nights bathe the decks.
Regular Sailings Direct to Italy
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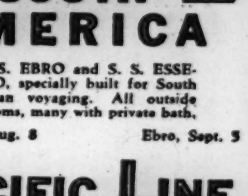
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\$1450.00 up
The newest ship at the lowest rates
For booklet, deck plan, etc., address
EN ROUTE SERVICE INC.
Plaza Hotel
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HAVANA SOUTH AMERICA
by S. S. EBBRO and S. S. ESSE-QUIBO, specially built for South American voyaging. All outside staterooms, many with private bath.
Essequibo, Aug. 8
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a rising market
investors fail to
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**Do you own
aging securities?**
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full investment success.

Immediate value
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Brookmire recommen-
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value as to immediately
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of Brookmire Service to
n.

Brookmire Service can serve you,
as it is serving many thousands
other investors. A description
this 25-year organization of in-
strument counselors will be sent
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**BROOKMIRE
ECONOMIC SERVICE, INC.**
1 Fifth Avenue, New York
Please send me complete
description of your Service.
BM-307.

OXEN
Life in the
Basque Hills

The Basque language, that
"mystery of the Pyrenees,"
which no Spaniard or
Frenchman can speak cor-
rectly, testifies to the iso-
lation of these hills. Old cus-
toms live on here. The
short, smock jacket is worn
by the men; and oxen, with
sheep's fleeces under their
yokes to protect their shoul-
ders, and between their
horns to shield their eyes,
are seen everywhere.

The French franc is the
common monetary unit,
but your A. B. A. Cheques
are as good as gold, and
here, as elsewhere, much
easier to carry. A. B. A.
Cheques are the official
travel cheques of the Amer-
ican Bankers Association.
Supplied by leading banks
throughout the world.

A. B. A. CHEQUES
Look for Your Own Bank's
Name on Your Travel Cheques
The A. B. A. Voyagers broadcast every
Wed. evening over W J Z and associated
stations.

Insurance
of Every Description
**CHARLES
LIFFLER**
200 Franklin Street, Boston
1156 Columbus Avenue, Roxbury

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

INDUSTRIALS (Sales in hundreds) High L

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------------|------|------|
| 1 Am Brit & Cont | 15 | 13 | 1 | Newmont Mining | 214 | 214 |
| 2 Am Cities & G | 524 | 81 | 81 | 200 NY Investors | 1174 | 1174 |
| 3 Am Cities & G | 524 | 81 | 81 | 200 NY Investors | 1174 | 1174 |
| 4 Am Comm Pow A | 204 | 284 | 284 | 5 NY Transit new | 134 | 134 |
| 5 Am Comm Pow B | 204 | 284 | 284 | 5 Niagara Hudson | 204 | 204 |
| 6 Am Comm Pow C | 204 | 284 | 284 | 5 NY Transit new | 134 | 134 |
| 7 Am Comm Pow D | 204 | 284 | 284 | 5 Niagara HPR war | 70 | 70 |
| 8 Am Comm Pow E | 204 | 284 | 284 | 5 Niagara Hudson | 204 | 204 |
| 9 Am Comm Pow F | 204 | 284 | 284 | 5 Niagara Hudson | 204 | 204 |
| 10 Am Comm Pow G | 204 | 284 | 284 | 5 Niagara Hudson | 204 | 204 |
| 11 Am Comm Pow H | 204 | 284 | 284 | 5 Niagara Hudson | 204 | 204 |
| 12 Am Comm Pow I | 204 | 284 | 284 | 5 Niagara Hudson | 204 | 204 |
| 13 Am Comm Pow J | 204 | 284 | 284 | 5 Niagara Hudson | 204 | 204 |
| 14 Am Comm Pow K | 204 | 284 | 284 | 5 Niagara Hudson | 204 | 204 |
| 15 Am Comm Pow L | 204 | 284 | 284 | 5 Niagara Hudson | 204 | 204 |
| 16 Am Comm Pow M | 204 | 284 | 284 | 5 Niagara Hudson | 204 | 204 |
| 17 Am Comm Pow N | 204 | 284 | 284 | 5 Niagara Hudson | 204 | 204 |
| 18 Am Comm Pow O | 204 | 284 | 284 | 5 Niagara Hudson | 204 | 204 |
| 19 Am Comm Pow P | 204 | 284 | 284 | 5 Niagara Hudson | 204 | 204 |
| 20 Am Comm Pow Q | 204 | 284 | 284 | 5 Niagara Hudson | 204 | 204 |
| 21 Am Comm Pow R | 204 | 284 | 284 | 5 Niagara Hudson | 204 | 204 |
| 22 Am Comm Pow S | 204 | 284 | 284 | 5 Niagara Hudson | 204 | 204 |
| 23 Am Comm Pow T | 204 | 284 | 284 | 5 Niagara Hudson | 204 | 204 |
| 24 Am Comm Pow U | 204 | 284 | 284 | 5 Niagara Hudson | 204 | 204 |
| 25 Am Comm Pow V | 204 | 284 | 284 | 5 Niagara Hudson | 204 | 204 |
| 26 Am Comm Pow W | 204 | 284 | 284 | 5 Niagara Hudson | 204 | 204 |
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| 30 Am Comm Pow AA | 204 | 284 | 284 | 5 Niagara Hudson | 204 | 204 |
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| 35 Am Comm Pow AF | 204 | 284 | 284 | 5 Niagara Hudson | 204 | 204 |
| 36 Am Comm Pow AG | 204 | 284 | 284 | 5 Niagara Hudson | 204 | 204 |
| 37 Am Comm Pow AH | 204 | 284 | 284 | 5 Niagara Hudson | 204 | 204 |
| 38 Am Comm Pow AI | 204 | 284 | 284 | 5 Niagara Hudson | 204 | 204 |
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| 41 Am Comm Pow AL | 204 | 284 | 284 | 5 Niagara Hudson | 204 | 204 |
| 42 Am Comm Pow AM | 204 | 284 | 284 | 5 Niagara Hudson | 204 | 204 |
| 43 Am Comm Pow AN | 204 | 284 | 284 | 5 Niagara Hudson | 204 | 204 |
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| 46 Am Comm Pow AQ | 204 | 284 | 284 | 5 Niagara Hudson | 204 | 204 |
| 47 Am Comm Pow AR | 204 | 284 | 284 | 5 Niagara Hudson | 204 | 204 |
| 48 Am Comm Pow AS | 204 | 284 | 284 | 5 Niagara Hudson | 204 | 204 |
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| 56 Am Comm Pow BA | 204 | 284 | 284 | 5 Niagara Hudson | 204 | 204 |

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| 1 Atlas Fruit & Sugar | 48 | 48 | 48 | 1 Perfect Circle | 48 |
| 2 Atlas Petroleum | 48 | 48 | 48 | 2 Petroleum Co. | 48 |
| 3 Atlas Petroleum | 48 | 48 | 48 | 3 Perfect Circle | 48 |
| 4 Aviation Corp. | 48 | 48 | 48 | 4 Pilot Radiowave | 48 |
| 5 Aviation Credit | 48 | 48 | 48 | 5 Pilot Radiowave | 48 |
| 6 Aviation Credit | 48 | 48 | 48 | 6 Petroleum Co. | 48 |
| 7 Aviation Credit | 48 | 48 | 48 | 7 Petroleum Co. | 48 |
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| 70 Aviation Credit | 48 | 48</ | | | |

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|----|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------------------|------------------------|-------|
| 1 | Buff Niag & PwA.118 | 118 | 118 | 8 | Reliance Man | 427 1/2 | |
| 2 | Buff Niag & PwA.118 | 118 | 118 | 1 | Repetti Candy | 1 1/2 | |
| 1 | Buff Niag & EP pf. | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 1 | Rep Mot Tr ctf. | 1 1/2 |
| 2 | Bulova Watch | 30 | 30 | 30 | 1 | Reynolds Metal | 44 |
| 1 | Bulova Watch pf. | 42 | 42 | 42 | 1 | Roan Ant Cop. | 43 |
| 2 | Burma Corp Ltd. | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 | 1 | Rockland L & P | 39 |
| 12 | CAM Co pf. | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 | Rolls Royce Ltd. | 12 |
| 3 | Cable Wire Bk. | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 1 | Roosevelt I Field | 9 1/2 |

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|------|-----------------------|-----|------|------|------|-----|-----------------------|----|
| 8 | Man Waples | 71 | 69% | 45 | 45 | 150 | Saf. C. H&B (108.1) | 21 |
| 9 | Man Waples | 71 | 69% | 45 | 45 | 151 | Shenandoah C. pf. 57 | 21 |
| 2 | Carnation Milk | 45 | 44 | 45 | 45 | 152 | St. Regis P. (77) 102 | 10 |
| 4 | Cent Pub Serv A | 513 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 153 | Shawinigan Wap. 96% | 9 |
| 5 | Cent Stores Ed | 113 | 78% | 78 | 78 | 154 | Shenandoah C. pf. 57 | 21 |
| 10 | Cent S. El. cv (6.18) | 418 | 78% | 78 | 78 | 155 | Shenandoah C. pf. 57 | 21 |
| 11 | Cent Sp. ex-wk (6.8) | 82 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 156 | Shenandoah C. pf. 57 | 21 |
| 12 | Cent Stores Ed | 113 | 200% | 200% | 200% | 157 | Shenandoah C. pf. 57 | 21 |
| 1250 | Cent & West Util. | 120 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 158 | Shenandoah C. pf. 57 | 21 |
| 13 | Chain Stores S&K | 336 | 336 | 336 | 336 | 159 | Shenandoah C. pf. 57 | 21 |
| 14 | Chain Stores S&K | 336 | 70% | 70% | 70% | 160 | Shenandoah C. pf. 57 | 21 |
| 15 | Chief Comm | 75 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 161 | Shenandoah C. pf. 57 | 21 |
| 16 | Chief Comm | 75 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 162 | Shenandoah C. pf. 57 | 21 |
| 165 | Cities Serv. (30A) | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 163 | Shenandoah C. pf. 57 | 21 |
| 17 | Cities Serv. (30A) | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 164 | Shenandoah C. pf. 57 | 21 |
| 18 | City Int. Rte. | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 165 | Shenandoah C. pf. 57 | 21 |
| 19 | City Moh&Tl | 131 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 166 | Shenandoah C. pf. 57 | 21 |
| 20 | City Rte. Equip. | 131 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 167 | Shenandoah C. pf. 57 | 21 |
| 21 | Clark Light | 66 | 65% | 65% | 65% | 168 | Shenandoah C. pf. 57 | 21 |
| 22 | Clark Light | 66 | 65% | 65% | 65% | 169 | Shenandoah C. pf. 57 | 21 |
| 23 | Cleave Tractor | 100 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 170 | Shenandoah C. pf. 57 | 21 |
| 24 | Cleave Tractor | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 171 | Shenandoah C. pf. 57 | 21 |
| 25 | Cleave Tractor | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 172 | Shenandoah C. pf. 57 | 21 |
| 26 | Colgate Palm (2) | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 173 | Shenandoah C. pf. 57 | 21 |
| 27 | Colgate Palm (2) | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 174 | Shenandoah C. pf. 57 | 21 |
| 960 | Comm. South Ed | 375 | 360 | 375 | 375 | 175 | Shenandoah C. pf. 57 | 21 |
| 961 | Comm. South Ed | 375 | 360 | 375 | 375 | 176 | Shenandoah C. pf. 57 | 21 |
| 106 | Commw. & South | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 177 | Shenandoah C. pf. 57 | 21 |
| 107 | Commw. & South | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 178 | Shenandoah C. pf. 57 | 21 |
| 108 | Commw. & South | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 179 | Shenandoah C. pf. 57 | 21 |
| 109 | Commw. & South | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 180 | Shenandoah C. pf. 57 | 21 |
| 110 | Commw. & South | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 181 | Shenandoah C. pf. 57 | 21 |
| 111 | Commw. & South | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 182 | Shenandoah C. pf. 57 | 21 |
| 112 | Commw. & South | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 183 | Shenandoah C. pf. 57 | 21 |
| 113 | Commw. & South | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 184 | Shenandoah C. pf. 57 | 21 |
| 114 | Commw. & South | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 185 | Shenandoah C. pf. 57 | 21 |
| 115 | Commw. & South | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 186 | Shenandoah C. pf. 57 | 21 |
| 116 | Commw. & South | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 187 | Shenandoah C. pf. 57 | 21 |
| 117 | Commw. & South | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 188 | Shenandoah C. pf. 57 | 21 |
| 118 | Commw. & South | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 189 | Shenandoah C. pf. 57 | 21 |
| 119 | Commw. & South | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 190 | Shenandoah C. pf. 57 | 21 |
| 120 | Commw. & South | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 191 | Shenandoah C. pf. 57 | 21 |
| 121 | Commw. & South | 267 | 267 | 267 | 267 | 192 | Shenandoah C. pf. 57 | 21 |

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|----|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|-----------------------|-----|-----|----|
| 34 | Castell Utl A..... | 29% | 25% | 25% | 20 | United Corp. Wks..... | 57% | 57% | 44 |
| 35 | Castell Utl B..... | 29% | 25% | 25% | 20 | United Ind. Corp..... | 57% | 57% | 45 |
| 36 | Claster Elec..... | 28% | 28% | 28% | 20 | Univ. Coll. B..... | 67% | 67% | 46 |
| 37 | Claster Elec..... | 28% | 28% | 28% | 20 | Univ. Coll. C..... | 67% | 67% | 47 |
| 38 | Claster Elec..... | 28% | 28% | 28% | 20 | Univ. Coll. D..... | 67% | 67% | 48 |
| 39 | Claster Elec..... | 28% | 28% | 28% | 20 | Univ. Coll. E..... | 67% | 67% | 49 |
| 40 | Claster Elec..... | 28% | 28% | 28% | 20 | Univ. Coll. F..... | 67% | 67% | 50 |
| 41 | Claster Elec..... | 28% | 28% | 28% | 20 | Univ. Coll. G..... | 67% | 67% | 51 |
| 42 | Claster Elec..... | 28% | 28% | 28% | 20 | Univ. Coll. H..... | 67% | 67% | 52 |
| 43 | Claster Elec..... | 28% | 28% | 28% | 20 | Univ. Coll. I..... | 67% | 67% | 53 |
| 44 | Claster Elec..... | 28% | 28% | 28% | 20 | Univ. Coll. J..... | 67% | 67% | 54 |
| 45 | Claster Elec..... | 28% | 28% | 28% | 20 | Univ. Coll. K..... | 67% | 67% | 55 |
| 46 | Claster Elec..... | 28% | 28% | 28% | 20 | Univ. Coll. L..... | 67% | 67% | 56 |
| 47 | Claster Elec..... | 28% | 28% | 28% | 20 | Univ. Coll. M..... | 67% | 67% | 57 |
| 48 | Claster Elec..... | 28% | 28% | 28% | 20 | Univ. Coll. N..... | 67% | 67% | 58 |
| 49 | Claster Elec..... | 28% | 28% | 28% | 20 | Univ. Coll. O..... | 67% | 67% | 59 |
| 50 | Claster Elec..... | 28% | 28% | 28% | 20 | Univ. Coll. P..... | 67% | 67% | 60 |
| 51 | Claster Elec..... | 28% | 28% | 28% | 20 | Univ. Coll. Q..... | 67% | 67% | 61 |
| 52 | Claster Elec..... | 28% | 28% | 28% | 20 | Univ. Coll. R..... | 67% | 67% | 62 |
| 53 | Claster Elec..... | 28% | 28% | 28% | 20 | Univ. Coll. S..... | 67% | 67% | 63 |
| 54 | Claster Elec..... | 28% | 28% | 28% | 20 | Univ. Coll. T..... | 67% | 67% | 64 |
| 55 | Claster Elec..... | 28% | 28% | 28% | 20 | Univ. Coll. U..... | 67% | 67% | 65 |
| 56 | Claster Elec..... | 28% | 28% | 28% | 20 | Univ. Coll. V..... | 67% | 67% | 66 |
| 57 | Claster Elec..... | 28% | 28% | 28% | 20 | Univ. Coll. W..... | 67% | 67% | 67 |
| 58 | Claster Elec..... | 28% | 28% | 28% | 20 | Univ. Coll. X..... | 67% | 67% | 68 |
| 59 | Claster Elec..... | 28% | 28% | 28% | 20 | Univ. Coll. Y..... | 67% | 67% | 69 |
| 60 | Claster Elec..... | 28% | 28% | 28% | 20 | Univ. Coll. Z..... | 67% | 67% | 70 |
| 61 | Claster Elec..... | 28% | 28% | 28% | 20 | Univ. Coll. AA..... | 67% | 67% | 71 |
| 62 | Claster Elec..... | 28% | 28% | 28% | 20 | Univ. Coll. AB..... | 67% | 67% | 72 |
| 63 | Claster Elec..... | 28% | 28% | 28% | 20 | Univ. Coll. AC..... | 67% | 67% | 73 |
| 64 | Claster Elec..... | 28% | 28% | 28% | 20 | Univ. Coll. AD..... | 67% | 67% | 74 |
| 65 | Claster Elec..... | 28% | 28% | 28% | 20 | Univ. Coll. AE..... | 67% | 67% | 75 |
| 66 | Claster Elec..... | 28% | 28% | 28% | 20 | Univ. Coll. AF..... | 67% | 67% | 76 |
| 67 | Claster Elec..... | 28% | 28% | 28% | 20 | Univ. Coll. AG..... | 67% | 67% | 77 |
| 68 | Claster Elec..... | 28% | 28% | 28% | 20 | Univ. Coll. AH..... | 67% | 67% | 78 |
| 69 | Claster Elec..... | 28% | 28% | 28% | 20 | Univ. Coll. AI..... | 67% | 67% | 79 |
| 70 | Claster Elec..... | 28% | 28% | 28% | 20 | Univ. Coll. AJ..... | 67% | 67% | 80 |
| 71 | Claster Elec..... | 28% | 28% | 28% | 20 | Univ. Coll. AK..... | 67% | 67% | 81 |
| 72 | Claster Elec..... | 28% | 28% | 28% | 20 | Univ. Coll. AL..... | 67% | 67% | 82 |
| 73 | Claster Elec..... | 28% | 28% | 28% | 20 | Univ. Coll. AM..... | 67% | 67% | 83 |
| 74 | Claster Elec..... | 28% | 28% | 28% | 20 | Univ. Coll. AN..... | 67% | 67% | 84 |
| 75 | Claster Elec..... | 28% | 28% | 28% | 20 | Univ. Coll. AO..... | 67% | 67% | 85 |
| 76 | Claster Elec..... | 28% | 28% | 28% | 20 | Univ. Coll. AP..... | 67% | 67% | 86 |
| 77 | Claster Elec..... | 28% | 28% | 28% | | | | | |

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| 1 Greigshy Grunow | 230 | 230 | 230 | 1 Gulf St | 230 | 230 | 230 |
| 2 Gulf St | 230 | 230 | 230 | 2 Gulf St | 230 | 230 | 230 |
| 3 Guardian Invest | 18 | 17 | 17 | 2 Hous G Co | 43 | 76 | 76 |
| 4 Guardian Invest | 18 | 17 | 17 | 2 Hous G Co | 43 | 76 | 76 |
| 5 Ground Gripper | 20 | 20 | 20 | 25 Indco Op | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| 6 Gulf Corp | 20 | 20 | 20 | 25 Indco Op | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| 7 Guardian Fire | 89 | 89 | 89 | 23 Invest Co | 58 | 74 | 74 |
| 8 Gulf Oil Corp | 184 | 184 | 184 | 5 Invest Co | 58 | 74 | 74 |
| 9 Gulf Oil Corp | 184 | 184 | 184 | 5 Invest Co | 58 | 74 | 74 |
| 10 Hazelle Corp | 50 | 46 | 50 | 10 Kelvinator | 38 | 76 | 72 |
| 11 Hecia Min | 18 | 18 | 18 | 16 Kop Ad | 45 | 78 | 78 |
| 12 Hercules Rubing | 18 | 18 | 18 | 16 Kop Ad | 45 | 78 | 78 |
| 2 Hercules W pf | 20 | 20 | 20 | 1 Metro Red | 43 | 68 | 94 |
| 1 Hollinger Corp | 20 | 20 | 20 | 10 Mont | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 2 Hollinger Corp | 20 | 20 | 20 | 10 Mont | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 11 Hudson Bay M&S | 18 | 17 | 17 | 1 N E Gas | 58 | 89 | 89 |
| 9 Humble Oil&Ref | 18 | 18 | 18 | 1 N E Gas | 58 | 89 | 89 |
| 2 Hydro Corp | 43 | 42 | 42 | 2 Ohio W Oil | 63 | 93 | 93 |
| 1 Imp Chem | 8 | 8 | 8 | 2 Pac W Oil | 63 | 93 | 93 |
| 10 Imp Oil Can | 73 | 73 | 73 | 2 Phil E | 78 | 104 | 104 |
| 11 Imp Oil Can | 73 | 73 | 73 | 2 Phil E | 78 | 104 | 104 |
| 1 Insall Unit | 120 | 94 | 105 | 2 Poir Co | 82 | 126 | 126 |
| 1 Insurance Sec | 23 | 23 | 23 | 2 Remi Bronze | 88 | 144 | 104 |
| 13 Interstate Shures | 23 | 23 | 23 | 5 Remi Bronze | 88 | 144 | 104 |
| 9 Intercon Petrol | 13 | 14 | 14 | 10 Sand Invest | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 8 Inter Pro | 23 | 23 | 23 | 5 S Cal Ref | 58 | 102 | 100 |
| 2 Inter Pro new | 20 | 20 | 20 | 10 S W Gas | 65 | 77 | 77 |
| 1 Inter Pro new | 20 | 20 | 20 | 10 S W Gas | 65 | 77 | 77 |

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|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| 11 Intermediate Co. | 50 | 207 | 204 |
| 12 Inter. Equip. Co. | 12 | 72 | 72 |
| 13 Inter. Sales | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 14 Invest. Equity | 684 | 66 | 66 |
| 15 Iron & Copper | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 16 Metal Surplus | 20 | 19 | 19 |
| 17 Metal Surd. Bt. rta | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 18 Kolster Brands | 45 | 41 | 41 |
| 19 Kwik-Pet | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 20 Lackman S. N. (4) | 405 | 407 | 407 |
| 21 Lake Superior | 24 | 23 | 23 |
| 22 Leda Wax Co. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 23 Lerner Stores | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| 24 Leone Star Gas | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 25 Long & Lutz | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 26 Marx L. Mar. (37) | 363 | 363 | 363 |
| 27 Marine Star Show. | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 28 Maytag Wash. M. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 29 Maxins Bostery Co. | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| 30 Max. Bostery Co. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 31 Max. Bostery Co. | 163 | 163 | 163 |
| 32 Merchants M. (16) | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 33 Merritt & S. (16) | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 34 Min. Min. (20) | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 35 Mid West Util. (7) | 431 | 431 | 431 |
| 36 Mid West Util. (7) | 431 | 431 | 431 |
| 37 Midvale St. Del. (3) | 51 | 51 | 51 |
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| 98 Midvale St. Del. (3) | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| 99 Midvale St. Del. (3) | 51 | | |

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| 67 | 1 | 2 | |
| 11 | 3 | 1 | |
| 1 | 2 | 1 | |
| 6 | 1 | 2 | |
| 30 | 7 | 1 | |

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| 53.1 | 53.2 | 53.3 | 53.4 | 53.5 | 53.6 | 53.7 | 53.8 | 53.9 | 53.10 | 53.11 | 53.12 | 53.13 | 53.14 | 53.15 | 53.16 | 53.17 | 53.18 | 53.19 | 53.20 | 53.21 | 53.22 | 53.23 | 53.24 | 53.25 | 53.26 | 53.27 | 53.28 | 53.29 | 53.30 | 53.31 | 53.32 | 53.33 | 53.34 | 53.35 | 53.36 | 53.37 | 53.38 | 53.39 | 53.40 | 53.41 | 53.42 | 53.43 | 53.44 | 53.45 | 53.46 | 53.47 | 53.48 | 53.49 | 53.50 | 53.51 | 53.52 | 53.53 | 53.54 | 53.55 | 53.56 | 53.57 | 53.58 | 53.59 | 53.60 | 53.61 | 53.62 | 53.63 | 53.64 | 53.65 | 53.66 | 53.67 | 53.68 | 53.69 | 53.70 | 53.71 | 53.72 | 53.73 | 53.74 | 53.75 | 53.76 | 53.77 | 53.78 | 53.79 | 53.80 | 53.81 | 53.82 | 53.83 | 53.84 | 53.85 | 53.86 | 53.87 | 53.88 | 53.89 | 53.90 | 53.91 | 53.92 | 53.93 | 53.94 | 53.95 | 53.96 | 53.97 | 53.98 | 53.99 | 54.00 | 54.01 | 54.02 | 54.03 | 54.04 | 54.05 | 54.06 | 54.07 | 54.08 | 54.09 | 54.10 | 54.11 | 54.12 | 54.13 | 54.14 | 54.15 | 54.16 | 54.17 | 54.18 | 54.19 | 54.20 | 54.21 | 54.22 | 54.23 | 54.24 | 54.25 | 54.26 | 54.27 | 54.28 | 54.29 | 54.30 | 54.31 | 54.32 | 54.33 | 54.34 | 54.35 | 54.36 | 54.37 | 54.38 | 54.39 | 54.40 | 54.41 | 54.42 | 54.43 | 54.44 | 54.45 | 54.46 | 54.47 | 54.48 | 54.49 | 54.50 | 54.51 | 54.52 | 54.53 | 54.54 | 54.55 | 54.56 | 54.57 | 54.58 | 54.59 | 54.60 | 54.61 | 54.62 | 54.63 | 54.64 | 54.65 | 54.66 | 54.67 | 54.68 | 54.69 | 54.70 | 54.71 | 54.72 | 54.73 | 54.74 | 54.75 | 54.76 | 54.77 | 54.78 | 54.79 | 54.80 | 54.81 | 54.82 | 54.83 | 54.84 | 54.85 | 54.86 | 54.87 | 54.88 | 54.89 | 54.90 | 54.91 | 54.92 | 54.93 | 54.94 | 54.95 | 54.96 | 54.97 | 54.98 | 54.99 | 55.00 | 55.01 | 55.02 | 55.03 | 55.04 | 55.05 | 55.06 | 55.07 | 55.08 | 55.09 | 55.10 | 55.11 | 55.12 | 55.13 | 55.14 | 55.15 | 55.16 | 55.17 | 55.18 | 55.19 | 55.20 | 55.21 | 55.22 | 55.23 | 55.24 | 55.25 | 55.26 | 55.27 | 55.28 | 55.29 | 55.30 | 55.31 | 55.32 | 55.33 | 55.34 | 55.35 | 55.36 | 55.37 | 55.38 | 55.39 | 55.40 | 55.41 | 55.42 | 55.43 | 55.44 | 55.45 | 55.46 | 55.47 | 55.48 | 55.49 | 55.50 | 55.51 | 55.52 | 55.53 | 55.54 | 55.55 | 55.56 | 55.57 | 55.58 | 55.59 | 55.60 | 55.61 | 55.62 | 55.63 | 55.64 | 55.65 | 55.66 | 55.67 | 55.68 | 55.69 | 55.70 | 55.71 | 55.72 | 55.73 | 55.74 | 55.75 | 55.76 | 55.77 | 55.78 | 55.79 | 55.80 | 55.81 | 55.82 | 55.83 | 55.84 | 55.85 | 55.86 | 55.87 | 55.88 | 55.89 | 55.90 | 55.91 | 55.92 | 55.93 | 55.94 | 55.95 | 55.96 | 55.97 | 55.98 | 55.99 | 56.00 | 56.01 | 56.02 | 56.03 | 56.04 | 56.05 | 56.06 | 56.07 | 56.08 | 56.09 | 56.10 | 56.11 | 56.12 | 56.13 | 56.14 | 56.15 | 56.16 | 56.17 | 56.18 | 56.19 | 56.20 | 56.21 | 56.22 | 56.23 | 56.24 | 56.25 | 56.26 | 56.27 | 56.28 | 56.29 | 56.30 | 56.31 | 56.32 | 56.33 | 56.34 | 56.35 | 56.36 | 56.37 | 56.38 | 56.39 | 56.40 | 56.41 | 56.42 | 56.43 | 56.44 | 56.45 | 56.46 | 56.47 | 56.48 | 56.49 | 56.50 | 56.51 | 56.52 | 56.53 | 56.54 | 56.55 | 56.56 | 56.57 | 56.58 | 56.59 | 56.60 | 56.61 | 56.62 | 56.63 | 56.64 | 56.65 | 56.66 | 56.67 | 56.68 | 56.69 | 56.70 | 56.71 | 56.72 | 56 |
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OF \$500,000,000 FROM

revenue of more than \$500,000,000 in the year beginning Aug. 1, predicts the current issue of the Oil and Gas

according to the periodicals estimates. It is estimated New York State, with its 2-cent tax, will col-

106% is expected to collect \$2,500,000 during
100 the first month's operation of its 3-
107

MAYTAG PROFITS GAIN

cents; eight 5 cents, and two, 6 cents, making a total of 39 states which have taxes of 4 cents a gallon or

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| 53 | Taxes since 1921. | Total tax collected | 292 in the first half of last year. |
| 86 | Year | 1921 | |
| 86 1/2 | | | |

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| els have | 1929* | 400,000.000 |
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STUMP REMAINS OF OREGON ALPS FOUND BY PARTY

S. T. Cozens Wins Invitation Race

**Until Only a Yard or So
Away From Finish**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 1, 1908

The forty-second annual Manchester Whelshers' Meet, the opening event, the one of 562 yards, the longest match race was won cleverly by St. Tom's, the youthful quarter-mile English champion, fresh from a great triumph in the Grand Prix de Paris.

It was evident from the way he won his heat that he would be a fighting factor in the final, for his was the fastest of the four heats into which the race was divided, the time for the full distance being 25-1-5s. and 13-1-2s. for the last 229 yards. The final provided one of the most exciting finishes of the day, for as the field came up to the straight, the favorite, the "Cozens" had left his effort too late, but when only a yard or so from the judges' stand he seemed to make his machine leap forward for a final dash and crossed the line a foot in advance of J. Ruster. A. Theaker was third. The time for the full distance was 35-1-5s., and for the last 229 yards 17-1-2s.

Leon Vanderstuyft, renowned Belgian "ace," made valiant but unsuccessful attempts to break the world records from one to four miles, and later the one to ten miles flying start motor paced circle records. One half-miling he failed, and Vanderstuyft, which failed, for at no time was the little Belgian more than two or three inches from the pole position, but he was saved from the absence of banked-up sides to

The English and Daan van Dijk, Olympic tandem champions, represented Holland in an international tandem match against England, for which country J. J. van den Broek and Chambers, the English tandem champions, rode. These two pairs had already met twice before, the first time at the Amsterdam Olympic Games last year when the English pair, consisting of Englishmen, and again at Herne Hill this year when the Englishmen reversed the Olympic result. The Manchester tandemists, who were defeated in two heats over a distance of 100 metres, and the English pair won both heats easily.

The 15 riders who started in the 10 mile international tandem race for the Muratti Gold Cup included some of the most famous cyclists in England, champions, former champions and

making the race an international one, as last year, when it was won by Willie Falek Hansen of Denmark.

At the crack of the pistol F. Southall, world's one-mile and one-hour unpaired record holder, dashed for the leading position and was held out for the first two-thirds winning the lap prize offered by the promoters to prevent crawling tactics. Southall was closely followed by J. E. Sibbit, 25-mile English champion and winner outright of the cup in 1925. E. H. Chambers, joint English tandem champion, was third.

These battles, held for the greater part of the race, were only varied when F. H. Wyld, one, five and fifty-

ter took a lap from Southall. The rest of the field, which, owing to punctured tires, gradually thinned until only six remained, was content with backward positions until the bell for the last lap rang out. Then the procession-like appearance of the race vanished and there was a rapid maneuvering for position. As the riders entered the "home straight," Leene, Wyld, B. J. Donnelley and Southall were striving for the lead which would bring them the final stroke needed to Wyld, who won narrowly from Leene. Donnelley was third. The victor's time was 23m. 7 2-5s.

POLLUTION OF RIVERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BLACKSBURG, Va.—In an effort to maintain satisfactory water supplies for industrial purposes, and to conserve aquatic life, surveys of waters in Virginia rivers are being made at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and Virginia Military Institute, under the direction of the State Conservation Commission.

Sampling stations have been established on the Shenandoah, North,

**Raising Lake to Add
in England to Engu**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—It is some five years now since it was announced that the Manchester Corporation had decided to tap Haweswater in the Westmorland Lake district for an addition to its water supply. This alone would not have made much stir, but it was also announced that in order to insure an adequate supply for Manchester's ever-growing needs it would be necessary to raise the level of the water from a maximum depth of 106 feet to one of 200 feet.

beautiful stretch of water tucked away in the hills viewed with some dismay what this great £10,000,000 project means. At the head of Haweswater at the end of the road which winds along the shore is the tiny hamlet of Mardale. This consists of a few scattered cottages, a diminutive and ancient church and an inn well known to anglers and walkers, the Dun Bull.

The raising of the lake level means the total submergence of the church, the inn and some of the farm houses.

rees, the little church has a curious single-seated gallery on each side of the door and 10 pews in the body of the church. It is lighted by two suspended paraffin lamps and candles in sconces on the walls. Outside in the little churchyard are the tombs of the kings of Mardale.

When the scheme for enlarging Haweswater was first mooted, it was proposed carefully to pull down the church, and to rebuild it on a new

is the possibility of reconstruction of the plan of the range as it was at its greatest height.

"A mountain system arose trending north, and northeasterly across central Oregon," Dr. Packard said. "The mountains were eroded, the peaks remained, and if the folds are projected upward, they would indicate a range two or three miles high and at least a 100 miles in width. As the stream flowing down to tropical lowlands dissected these folds, central Oregon was carved. The valleys of the Alps in rugged grandeur.

"Even such a range could not withstand the attack of streams, for it was nearly washed into the sea by the middle of the period after its formation, when a sea advanced over its crest. The sea was not of great resistance only here and there where some hard layer of triassic formed. In the headlands in that mid-meozoobolob era, and around which developed those of the carboniferous era."

BURLINGTON, Vt.—The sixtieth anniversary of active service in one institution will be celebrated by George H. Perkins, dean of the University of Vermont, in September. Dean Perkins came to Burlington, Vt., in 1869 as professor of zoology, botany and geology. He has been dean of the college of arts and science since 1898, and now conducts one course, a class in anthropology. George H. Perkins was born in Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 13, 1844. He graduated from Yale in 1867 and two years later received a degree of doctor of philosophy from that University. The University of Vermont honored him with the degree of LL.D. in 1911.

E. SPAULDING TO LEAVE YALE
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Dr. Frank E. Spaulding, Sterling professor of Education at Yale University, will turn over his duties as chairman of the Department of Education to Dr. Clyde M. Hill at the opening of the fall term.

te, but that idea has been abandoned. The structure is too old to and being demolished and put together again, so probably the old pines, interior woodwork and so on will be fitted into a new church which will be built farther down the alley.

the visitor has seen little of the impending change beyond the few white marks on the hillside which show the future water level. From now on Haweswater and its associated reservoirs will be a reality. A quiet but bustling and active means of Dynamite explosions, the sounds of rock and shovel, the noise of drills and mills and of many human voices will be heard throughout the area. A new village, as of old inhabitants will be built. It is springing up to house the many workers who will be employed in the works. Some of these are men who have been employed and can hardly visualize these men returning to the underground life in a coal mine after three or four years of life at Haweswater.

The Dun mill, known to generations of salesmen, is to be given anything of value and a new hotel built on a ridge on the fellside, while the old building will be gradually allowed up by the enlarged Haweswater.

And in a few years' time Mancheste will have its new reservoir of 400,000,000 gallons of water, from which a daily supply of 50,000,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BLACKSBURG, Va.—In an effort to maintain satisfactory water supplies for industrial purposes, and to conserve aquatic life, surveys of waters in Virginia rivers are being made by the Virginia Forestry Institute and Virginia Military Institute, under the direction of the State Conservation Commission.

Sampling stations have been established on the Shenandoah, North James, New, Roanoke, and Holston rivers, and periodic chemical examples are made of these waters in gathering data for means of preventing pollution of state streams.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

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When the scheme for enlarging Haweswater was first mooted, it was proposed carefully to pull down the

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

The Bratianus Again Defeated

IN THE quick and wise solution of a recent incipient cabinet crisis in Rumania the cause of democracy won a decided victory. The source of the trouble was a bill relating to administrative reform which the Government had prepared and was ready to introduce in Parliament. However, it could not be introduced without the signing by the Regents of a "message" to accompany and recommend it. But the Regents delayed signing and kept requesting that certain alterations be made on the excuse that only thus could the project be rendered unqualifiedly constitutional.

The measure was of fundamental importance and had long agitated political circles in Rumania. It provided for a decentralization of the administrative system, thus depriving the central government of much of the absolute power which it had previously exercised, and giving a fairly large degree of local autonomy to the various provinces or districts. The bill reduced the power of the politicians in Bucharest and the old kingdom and increased the power of the newly annexed territories over local matters. It restricted the authority of the central government and augmented the authority of the villages, towns and counties. Also it assured the minority groups of a certain amount of independent local self-government. To a limited extent it made Bessarabia, Transylvania and the Banat masters of their own local affairs and freed them from the autocratic domination of Bucharest.

Naturally the bill was bitterly opposed by the advocates of centralization and of the continued domination of the politicians of the old kingdom, chief among which were the leaders of the Liberal Party that has controlled the destinies of Rumania for decades. This opposition menacingly appealed to the Regents urging them to prevent the bill from being presented to Parliament. The legislative council, also, which is a very important body, composed largely of Liberals, found certain provisions of the bill unconstitutional.

As a result of this struggle between the democratic and the autocratic forces a situation of extreme antagonism and tension was produced. And when the Regents kept delaying the signing of the "message" to accompany the bill it was interpreted as signifying the lack of complete agreement between the representatives of the Crown and those of the people. It was plain that this divergence of views would have to come to a test and many believed that the Government would be required to resign. Many were apprehensive that the Bratianus and their Liberal Party would again impose their will on the Crown as many times before and force it to dismiss a government arbitrarily and against the will of the people, 80 per cent of whom only eight months previously had voted for the National Peasant Party thus bringing it to power and 95 per cent of whom had voted against the Liberals.

Although no formal conflict existed between the Government and the Regency, Julius Maniu, the Prime Minister, realizing the extreme importance of the situation, told the Regents that the people of Rumania had elected him and his party to power expressly for the purpose of preparing and passing this bill, and insisted that the Regents must either approve the bill and let it go to Parliament or else assume responsibility before the Nation and accept the resignation of a cabinet elected by the vote of 80 per cent of all the people. The Regency took the only logical decision open to it and sent the bill to Parliament.

Thus the party of the majority of the Nation won, and the autocratic group about a brilliant family that for years has created and destroyed governments lost. The despotic power of a handful of men who have long dominated Rumania is dramatically shown to have disappeared. For the first time since the World War the Bratianus have been defied in such a crisis. This is a cheering step along the path toward self-government.

On Pronouncing 'Blueberry'

AS A sojourner in New England from the middle West, we rise in defense of the abused blueberry, especially when it comes hot from the oven in the guise of a pie. When a citizen from the interior of the United States has occasion to say "blueberry," he pronounces it with a rich gusto and with a lingering cadence that gets all the vowels into full action. But when an easterner intones the word, all the stress seems to fall heavily on the first syllable, and the "berry" becomes lost in a sort of juiceless mumble.

We are not sure what the esteemed dictionary has to say about the correct pronunciation of "blueberry," but to a mere outsider there is more to captivate the fancy and gladden the heart in a prancing parade of consonants and vowels. Somehow, when they get properly combined into pie, pudding or muffins, we have a lyric fashioned of the dawn, the dewy hillside and the fragrant woodland. "Blueberry," not "blooperry," wins our vote.

And while engaged in the business of protesting, we desire to utter a kind word or two for the "crick" that once flowed languidly through the cow pasture "back home." Some folks prefer "creek," which always reminds the mid-

lander of the sad music of grandmother's rocking-chair. "Crick" sounds as though there might be supple and perch there ready to nibble on a worm, but "creek" is as unpoetic as a coal scuttle.

We admit that we like immensely the Vermont's unctuous pronunciation of "rawberry," but we cannot warble "neither," to make it sound like "nigh-ther," without feeling "rawther" foolish, although we admit it is a very "toney" word. We expect some day to introduce a few novel pronunciations into the middle West, and to talk glibly about our impressions of home life in "Bawston," or is it "Bosston"?

Airships, Post Cards and Pianos

A YEAR ago, as the Graf Zeppelin hovered over Lakehurst at the completion of its first transatlantic flight, a transportation expert expressed an interesting opinion.

"It's marvelous," he said, "but it won't be of commercial value until it can carry pianos as well as postal cards."

The Graf Zeppelin, on its second westward crossing of the Atlantic, has done just that. Its cargo actually included a piano, in addition to a gorilla, a chimpanzee and several hundred canaries. The ledger of ocean flying is beginning to have some important entries, upon the credit side.

The transportation expert now probably is convinced on the basis of his own analysis, although he was not alone in doubting the worth of the airship. Dr. Hugo Eckener, designer and commander of the Graf Zeppelin, once considered airships as a farcical experiment. At that time he was an editorial writer on one of the leading German newspapers. He opposed Count Zeppelin's ideas with a most vigorous pen.

The Count became convinced that the only way he could stop this opposition was to meet the writer and prove to him that airships could be safely designed and accurately navigated. Dr. Eckener soon became a frequent visitor at the Zeppelin plant. Logic replaced bias, with the result that the one-time newspaper man became Count Zeppelin's successor in the field of aeronautics. And not the least of his contributions is the demonstration that commercial transoceanic flying has passed from the post card to the piano stage.

When Shall Rhineland Be Freed?

EQUALLY important with the fixing of the date for the coming into force of the Young plan is the question of evacuation of Rhineland which Germany and her creditors are to take up at the conference at The Hague, a conference which opens today. For ten years Germany has given evidence that she has no warlike intentions. For ten years she has fulfilled the obligations imposed upon her by the allied powers. The last occupied zone in Rhineland is, under the provisions of the Versailles Treaty, due to be freed in 1935. But it may be liberated earlier, provided Germany has satisfied the conditions laid down by the Allies.

Germany, a full-fledged member of the League of Nations, feels aggrieved at the presence of foreign troops on her soil, and her desire to have them depart finds sympathy in Britain, although Belgium and France still feel that some measure of security should accompany their departure. Britain, according to Arthur Henderson, the British Foreign Secretary, would be glad to withdraw her occupational forces at the earliest moment—forces which consist of 6000 men compared with 48,000 for France and 5000 for Belgium—but she believes that the evacuation should be carried out simultaneously by the three powers. Sisley Huddleston, in an article elsewhere in this paper discussing various phases of the Rhineland question, shows there is no moral right for the occupation. With the international outlook cleared, and Germany once again accepted as a friend among nations, there is a growing conviction that the most graceful gesture the powers could make would be to set Rhineland free and end at once not only an anomalous but also an irksome and irritating situation.

Senator Borah Intervenes

SENATOR BORAH is not one to fail to see the wood for the trees. However complex and obscure a political situation may be, he can be relied upon to keep in touch with the main issues and now and then to clear the air with a trenchant, uncompromising statement gratifying to the public, if sometimes embarrassing to the politicians concerned. In the sphere of foreign affairs, in which he is at present called upon to exercise responsible leadership, his blunt admonitions have more than once started atmospheric rumblings across the Atlantic, without lessening, however, the respect in which he is generally held abroad.

His statement on the Anglo-American proposals for reciprocal naval reduction is characteristically candid. If Britain, he says, has fifty-nine cruisers, in commission or on the stocks, and the United States but eighteen, and if both governments have accepted the doctrine of parity, then clearly it would be in the interests of peace and the taxpayers' pockets for Britain to sink some of her overplus cruisers, as the United States did after the Washington Conference, rather than have the Washington Government continue piling on new ships to reach the parity mark.

Since the Senator has been in close touch with the President, it must be assumed that in making his statement he is not unaware of the course of the negotiations which General Dawes, the American Ambassador, is carrying on with the British Government, and that he has his special reasons for reducing the problem to the simple formula he sets forth. At the same time, considering the delicate position from which the British Premier is conducting his disarmament campaign, it may be questioned whether the way to agreement has been made the easier by the Idaho statesman's lusty broadside.

The Senator's statement, from its challenging tone, might almost have been leveled at a big-nay government, bent on keeping its cruiser panoply intact at all costs. But the fact is that Mr. MacDonald has shown in a long parliamentary record that he is as eager for peace as Senator Borah himself. In the two brief

months of his present premiership, with all the difficulties of launching a new and inexperienced government, with the disadvantages of a precarious majority and a host of critical domestic problems, Mr. MacDonald has already boldly grasped the hand held out by President Hoover at the last Geneva arms conference, assuming the initiative in pressing forward definite understanding which should mark at least a milestone on the way to disarmament. Moreover, he has performed an outstanding service to the Kellogg pact by joining with President Hoover in a combined gesture of voluntary naval reduction.

If the Premier's peace activities represent the wishes of the large majority of the British people—and there is every indication that they do—it is evident that the United States and Britain have achieved something no less important than parity of navies, and that is parity of ideals.

This form of parity, more than comparative naval tables, must inevitably provide the foundation of a warless world, and President Hoover showed full realization of the fact in the graceful and practical response to Mr. MacDonald's offer to postpone construction, a response which had the immediate effect of disarming the Premier's big-navy critics.

But though the present British Government would naturally be ready to accept its full share of the necessary naval sacrifices to bring about a state of parity, it has its difficulties, not the least of which are the navy's well-intrenched place in British traditions of security and the unsettled industrial conditions which scarcely encourage any government to take action calculated to increase unemployment. In these circumstances it would seem that the United States can best co-operate in bringing about peace and parity by avoiding the note of challenge and adopting an attitude of helpful forbearance.

Down to the Sea in Ships

AFTER acting as courteous hosts to a throng of sight-seers for a period of two or three years, the various steamship lines terminating in New York have almost unanimously abandoned the practice of midnight sailings, or are about to do so. The midnight sailings were established for two reasons: First, in order to avoid the heavy traffic in the North River in the daytime, and, secondly, because in some instances it offered a more convenient arrival hour on the other side. The effect, however, was that of attracting a throng of "hangers-on" to the ships on sailing night, the climax being reached when, on the Ile de France of the French Line, several thousand people boarded the vessel merely for the purpose of enjoying the entertainment offered them in the spectacle of a transatlantic liner sailing at midnight.

The same situation, to an extent, obtained on other vessels, and while the steamship lines, generally speaking, were not unwilling to have their vessels inspected by these vicarious ocean travelers, among whom may have been a number who eventually would use these ships, nevertheless the situation became such that actual passengers and their friends were crowded by the throngs of sight-seers. And so the midnight sailings are to be no more, and the attraction which brought thousands of people to the water front every Friday night is a thing of the past.

Music Versus Rifles

THE front page of most of the daily newspapers in the United States recently carried the account of a prison outbreak. On the same day the press of an eastern city published—inconspicuously—another prison story. An orchestra of symphony musicians had spent Sunday afternoon playing to an audience in the yard of the local penitentiary. The same summer afternoon when desperate men in a state institution in one part of the country were engaged in hand-to-hand combat with their keepers, the occupants of another prison were peacefully enjoying the tranquil pleasure derived from listening to excellent music. One wonders which of the two stories should have "made" the front page.

Perhaps the English-speaking peoples—despite all their orchestral and concert organizations—only dimly recognize the power for good resident in music. Continental countries have been quicker to grasp its beneficent influence. To the wayfarer, for instance, in the lesser-known arrondissements of Paris there is no pleasanter sight than the attentive and well-mannered crowds thronging the "places publiques" to hear the bands of crack regiments such as that of the famous "Garde Républicaine." Is it possible that, apart from a perhaps somewhat more general appreciation of music by the Latin races, the shrewd analytical Gallic mind has discovered that when people gather around the bandstand they are not hatching schemes of discontent?

Editorial Notes

In its column of "Twenty Years Ago Today," the New York Herald Tribune says: "It has been said that the modern woman will sacrifice anything that she may go automotor. For all that, it is difficult to believe that many women will doff the old glasses and motor veil in favor of the new leather face masks that have been devised as a protection against dust." Time certainly shows the folly of making any prophecies about this changing world.

An investigator reveals that plants make a noise when growing. Most of us, however, have yet to hear the pop of the poppy, the snap of the snapdragon, the moo of the cowslip, the bark of the dogwood, the roar of the dandelion, the croak of the crocus, the meow of the catnip, or any of a dozen other similar noises.

Young people of southern Texas voted to send President Hoover a telegram assuring him of their support on the prohibition question. Now we know that some of the younger generation are coming to the realization of the effectiveness of prohibition.

Henry Ford favors placing automobiles and trucks on the free list, yet it needs a \$10 bill to see a certain good picture of one of the most popular makes.

And now the world is starting on its first non-stop endurance peace flight.

The Forgotten City of Spanish America

ANTIGUA, GUATEMALA
MORE than four centuries ago the Spanish, under Alvarado, came into the hills of Central America to found a capital, having fled the moist climate of the coast for the cooler air of the uplands, their rich grazing land and fertile soil. At length, even as did the followers of Joseph Smith on their westward quest, these pioneers of empire beheld a beautiful valley, a saucerlike depression surrounded by mountain peaks and dominated by one mighty summit, fair-proportioned as Fujiyama.

The rich verdure of slope and plain betokened great fecundity and plenty of water. Five thousand feet of altitude insured a climate well-nigh perfect. Little opposition was offered by the aged-old possessors of the soil, the swarthy, gayly garbed Indians. It was, then, the ideal spot, and in gratitude for its discovery Alvarado determined to build a "holy city," a place of many churches, with broad streets and ample plazas.

It was done, and there arose Antigua, capital of Spanish America and holy city of the New World. Alvarado's resolute pioneers threw a cordon about the country for many leagues, to the end that there might be gathered a sufficiency of laborers. Indians came into the valley by the thousands and rapidly the city grew. First of all there were erected the churches, in number incredible and in beauty rivaling those of Spain herself. At last the majestic, lightly smoking peak of El Agua looked down on more than half a hundred places of worship here in this far-set valley apart from the world.

Then came the secular enrichment of the new city among the Guatemalan hills. This was developed about a broad central avenue along which were planted semitropical trees which should presently blossom into a veritable arbor of green. There were flower-bordered walks and curiously shaped stone benches, gay fountains and trellises bearing richly yielding vines. The homes of the leaders flanked an avenue lovely as a boulevard of Rome. In single-story houses about cool patios they took up their abode, and their gardens were sumptuous in rose and bugainvillea and jessamine, overflowing with plenty in orange tree and strawberry vine and banana plant.

A few had their private passageways to the churches, and these themselves were connected one to another by an intricate series of subterranean leads whose traces are visible to this day. Vast store of riches they held, and as time went on, and century yielded to century, these riches grew, supplemented by treasures of art and sculpture gathered from the Old World and benefited by huge testamentary estates.

So thrived Antigua for more than 250 years. The storied holy city, it was visited by pilgrims from all the far-flung empire of Spain; and many were the tributes in song and story paid its founders. In the latter half of the eighteenth century it was at the zenith of its glory, and no less than fifty-six churches attested the zeal of its builders and the ardor of its people, then in number nearly 100,000. Other than their religious life these had few interests. Enough for them that they were the perpetrators of revered traditions, maintainers of the place of churches supreme, keepers, as it were, of the sacred fire. The rich countryside furnished an ample store of the material necessities. The Indians, clever at weaving and pottery and stock raising, as at agriculture, were faithful servants.

Ever in tranquil dominance of this far-set city beautiful, lightly steamed the almost extinct volcano El Agua. Somewhere within that perfect cone in its mighty proportions the "fire god" had his abode, insisted the Indians. Mention his name too carelessly, and he would shake his mighty frame, they warned, and then all the world would tremble. Perchance, indeed, those richly bearing hillsides would tear themselves apart and destruction would stalk abroad. Yet for half a score generations peace had now reigned and there were those who believed the "fire god" was in his permanent slumber. Happiness accompanied the thought, and the fifty-six churches of Antigua were burdened with the treasure of countless offerings.

Yet of a certainty the portentous word must have been uttered. For a day came when the earth did indeed tremble, when the very hills seemed to weave about before the terrified eyes of men, when the verdant slopes with their acres of corn and bananas rent themselves and brought destruction apace. The peaceful plains upheaved, as when some huge river beast rises from slumber and shakes his giant frame so that all about him shudders. The roofs of the houses fell whether those houses sheltered

priest or peasant. The buttresses of the fifty-six churches yielded, and their roofs, too, crashed with mighty clamor. The soil of the hills seemed to tear itself loose from the very ribs of the earth; and, bringing with it mighty boulders, it swept down like a flow of lava upon the city of churches.

A withering blast came to strip the fruit trees and to scorch the gardens of the rich and the flowers in the patios. Even the curiously carved stone benches along the avenue, fair as a boulevard of Rome, were cracked and scarred, as you may note today if your wander trail ever leads you to what was once the holy city of the New World.

Thus passed Antigua. And, dreading the "fire god," the Spanish rebuilt their capital in another valley, somewhat less far, thirty miles distant, calling it by the name it bears today, Guatemala City. And Antigua was left to the Indians and to the few others who would not abandon it and who returned, as the years went on, to restore in some small measure their city in the shadow of El Agua. From the ruins of the fifty-six churches and the hundreds of homes they secured stone to form simple abodes. Two or three churches, too, they rebuilt, and around the plaza placed new trees and planted more flowers, with here and there an orange vine.

But they were forgotten of the world, for Antigua was no longer holy city, or capital, or mart of trade. It was only a quiet place in a deep valley, a city where there were far more ruins than habitable abodes, where the grass grew between the irregular cobbles of the streets even as it took root in the ruined walls of the fifty-six churches. Indeed, but one little corner of Antigua remained intact to remind of the days of glory. Destruction had not visited the dainty hacienda of "El Manchén," the Chief, where once in the long-ago days before the Spanish came the Indian chieftain who ruled over the whole fair valley and over many leagues beyond had his abode.

And it is at "El Manchén" that I am writing this, writing to tell you about one of the strangest places—and one of the most entrancing—that I have found anywhere in the world. For "El Manchén," outstanding historic spot of the Western Hemisphere, is now a delightful little guest house. It is conducted, as you will not be surprised to learn, by one of those highly efficient German innkeepers, to be found everywhere. He has entertained here many notable persons, not long ago Colonel Lindbergh, when the latter was a guest of the Republic of Guatemala.

"El Manchén," noted for its excellent fare and for its atmosphere of the old Spanish days, is one of the unique institutions of all Central America. Yet comparatively few tourists know it, for the Antigua of today is, to all intents and purposes, a forgotten city, having little connection with the world of men. For 150 years it has been a place apart, its people unconcerned with the things beyond those encircling hills as they are with calendars and clocks and newspapers and radio. In the narrow streets between the single-story dwellings and tiny shops the grass still grows among the irregular cobbles.

The avenue with its curious stone benches is quite as it was a century and a half ago. The ruins of the fifty-six churches, stand as then, except where material has been taken for other buildings. In the ruins of the largest, with the beautifully adorned and little impaired west front as a background, there is held each week what is surely the strangest market in the world: a market where the Indians from the country round, decked in gay, home-woven raiment and proud in their gold and silver trinkets, bring their produce to the people of the town. In the dark, scarred and battered cloisters of another, men weave brightly-colored cloth in the aged-old fashion. In the half-destroyed crypt of yet another, there is a carpenter's shop, and in a fourth a hand foundry. The ecclesiastical authority of Antigua has granted these privileges to his brothers, and the Indians of Antigua vie for the products of the industries in the ruins of the ancient churches.

Stroll through the quiet streets of the forgotten city in the morning or in the afternoon or in the evening, and few sounds greet you. It is a place of tranquility, of deep peace; of a deeper peace, indeed, than can ever have reigned in the days of Antigua's glory. From a grated window, open to the soft air, comes a sweet breath, as of old lace dainty with lavender. A tiny shop exhales the pungent odor of freshly baked bread. The scent of orange blossoms leads the eye to a shadowy patio, and in the plaza just yonder a fountain splashes gently. The feet of a laden donkey echo down some dark byway. There is no other sound.

M. T. G.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN, the city of handsome department stores, has just become the possessor of yet another, so beautiful of construction and so exceptionally modern in its equipment that it may be considered one of the sights of Berlin. It has been erected in Neukölln, a very populous district of the better working classes, and is distinguishable at a great distance for its four imposing towers, fifty meters in height. The building itself is six stories high, each floor being reached by parallel escalators ascending and descending, in addition to innumerable lifts. Everywhere in the vast building there is light and air and space. An interesting feature is the connection with an underground station; a wide, short passage leads from the platform straight into the basement of the store building, where are refreshment rooms, large modern baths, with forty separate baths, and other attractions. Escalators run to the roof garden, where there is ample room for 1000 persons; innumerable beds of beautiful flowers have been laid out, and while partaking of light refreshments a view of the entire city and beyond may be enjoyed.

The school holidays have commenced and thousands of joyful children have exchanged the turmoil of the city for the sea or the mountains. Much has again been done by the municipality and private donations for the children of poorer parents; the "holiday colonies," as the children's settlements in the country or at the sea are called, are crowded. The Reichs Railway is ever considerate in the matter of transport, the youngsters being permitted to travel for a nominal fee. The Reichs Railway authorities are congratulating themselves on the success of an experiment which was made a year or two ago relative to inclusive cheap excursions. A particularly popular trip is to the Island of Rugen in the Baltic, whose coast is lined with bathing places where beautiful woods come down almost close to the smooth, sandy beach. Germany's enterprising railway authorities in their new capacity of hosts provide weekly return tickets for a distance of some 370 miles there and back, with a week's food and board (three good meals a day) for the amazingly small sum of seventy-two marks.

This is proving a record year for foreign visitors and the city fathers, who spare no effort to attract and entertain them, are very satisfied. More than 3500 Americans visited Berlin during the first month of this "season," and many more are expected, among them a large number of representatives of important newspapers. For the advertising congress in August, Senator Borah and Senator Capper will be among the prominent visitors from the other side. One of the biggest events in the social program during the congress will be a banquet to 5000 persons. English tourists in Germany are much on the increase, to the extent, in fact, of over 30 per cent more than last year. All these happenings indicate that Germany, and especially Berlin, is regaining lost ground with rapid strides.

Germans are not as a rule fond of cats, and comparatively few make pets of them. Those who do so generally

prefer the Persian variety and possess very beautiful and valuable specimens. The fearless, but gentle, well-groomed puss who hospitably greets the visitor in an English home is a rara avis here. No doubt the absence of the feline has something to do with it. Nevertheless, the number of cats in Berlin appears large enough to justify the building of a temporary home for them, the German Tierschutzverein (S. P. C. A.) has decided. At Lankwitz, a pretty suburb a few miles away from the city, the Tierschutzverein owns a country pension for dogs, and upon this tract of land—a judicious distance from the canines—the first exclusively feline summer residence has just been opened. It leaves nothing to be desired. There are eighty good-sized, well-equipped boxes, each two of which combine in ownership of an extensive outdoor run, on the sunny side. The daily menu consists of finely shredded meat or fish and milk, and a cat-loving caretaker is in attendance. Terms are very moderate; the price for board and lodging is seventy pfennigs a day, which certainly all owners will willingly pay while they are on holiday to know their pets are in such excellent keeping. The home, be it understood, is exclusively for paying guests; the raffish may be delivered as hitherto to the city quarters of the Tierschutzverein. For the building of the home 10,000 marks was subscribed by friends of animals, and it was opened with a due ceremony by General von Rathenow, president of the S. P. C. A.

Interesting finds have been made and are still coming to the light in two places on the German coast, one in East Prussia, the other on the Island of Sylt in the North Sea, where the strong sea winds are shifting the dunes and laying bare the remains of ancient settlements. In the island a village dating from the ninth century has been discovered, with specimens of pottery such as was made by Rhenish potters of that period. Other things have been found that date from the fourteenth century, proving that the village must have existed some five hundred years before it was engulfed by the shifting sand of the dunes. Historians have expressed the opinion that the village thus discovered was the medieval Lyst, or Lystum. Sylt is a very favorite summer resort of the Berlin people, and these finds are supplying an unusual note of interest for visitors.

Reminiscent of the "Iron Gustav" drive from Berlin to Paris with his faithful companion "Lotte" drawing the cab, is a journey from Interberg to Berlin, a distance of 425 miles, which has just been negotiated by "Alterchen" (old fellow), an East Prussian horse forty-three years of age. Since his third year he has been the only horse working on a farm of sixteen acres, covering eighteen miles every day with a light cart. East Prussia, especially the place known as "Trakchen," near Interberg, where the former Kaiser had a noted stud farm, has always been famous for its splendid horses, and Alterchen's owner has ridden him all the way to Berlin to prove what East Prussia's horses are capable of. Alterchen's sprightly appearance and his powers of endurance certainly belie any burden of years and he accomplished the long journey almost without turning a hair.